

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen
Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 250

FIVE CENTS A COPY

TIDE OF CRITICISM RISES IN SPAIN AS DICTATOR LIFTS BAN

Civilians Prepare Attacks on Government for Corruption in Army and Amazing Waste

Keen Comment Inevitable on Intensive Campaign in Morocco Planned by Ministry

By Special Cable

MADRID, Sept. 21.—Gen. Primo Rivera, the dictator, has made his first sign of relaxation by notifying the censorship to permit Spanish newspapers to criticize the Government as desired. With the granting of this permission interesting results are expected for the publication of a big flood of civilian criticism is being prepared against the waste in the army with amazing overstatement and corruption. The dictator evidently anticipates this by announcing in advance his intention to reorganize the army thoroughly, end the corruption, and reduce the number of generals and other officers to the necessary strength.

It is pointed out that this will set the army against him. There is a strong feeling, however, that while hundreds of civil officials are being dismissed ruthlessly, but doubtless fairly, in the national interests, the case for dismissal against army officers has stronger grounds. The proportion of officers to men in the Spanish Army is the greatest in the world. Spain has about 500 generals, 600 colonels, and nearly 25,000 other officers. The cost of maintenance of the officers is nearly twice that of the troops.

A report in circulation states that the chief charge against Santiago Alba, late Foreign Minister, who is now in Belgium, concerns the ransom paid to Abd el Krim, the Moorish rebel leader for the release of Spanish prisoners last year. Krim not having been paid the full sum and the rest not being accounted for. All the circumstances of payment, however, were well known to a large circle at the time and the negotiations were carried through by a wealthy Bilbao shipowner.

It is believed that the new Government intends to proceed with an intensive campaign in Morocco immediately and carry out the long deferred attack on Alhucemas by sea and land. Keen comment is inevitable on this increase in expenditure, simultaneous with the Directorate's abandonment of public works in Spain on grounds of economy.

AMERICA DEMANDS TANGIER OPEN DOOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The United States has taken a hand in the Tangier question, which has been agitating the powers of Europe, to the extent of sending identical notes to Great Britain, France, and Spain, insisting upon the maintenance of the open door.

The notes were dispatched prior to the date set for the so-called Tangier conference in London, and which is expected to reconvene within 10 days.

Britain and France Seek End to Fiume Dispute

By Special Cable

Rome, Sept. 21.—THE strictest reserve continues to be maintained at the Palazzo Chigi regarding the negotiations going on between Rome and Belgrade. On inquiry at the Foreign Office about the projected settlement of the Fiume dispute, as published in *Le Matin*, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the information was incorrect. There is no likelihood of an agreement being reached on the basis suggested, for the proposed settlement, apart from regulating definitely the Fiume question, would at the same time alter completely the present status of Europe.

A rupture, however, is not considered possible, as both Italy and Yugoslavia are desirous of bringing about an amicable settlement of the controversy. Pressure is being exerted by Great Britain and France.

AGRARIANS IGNORE RISING IN BULGARIA

Failure of Peasants to Support Communists Strengthens the Government's Position

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21.—As anticipated the Serbian reports of a revolution in Bulgaria are considerably exaggerated. And the Sofia Government, having successfully squashed the outbreak, is naturally endeavoring to minimize the importance of the whole incident. The truth lies somewhere between the two versions.

Quite recently the authorities got wind of a rising which was planned to take place after the harvest and promptly arrested nearly 1,000 Communists in various parts of the country. They seem to have been successful in checkmating the conspiracy, except at Stara Zagora, Nova Zagora and Chirpan, where on Thursday morning bands attacked the prison barracks with the object of liberating their imprisoned comrades. The success of this enterprise was to have been preliminary to the establishment of a Soviet Government. Such developments were, however, prevented by the speedy suppression of the risings.

The Government's victory seems to have been largely due to the failure of the Agrarians to participate.

Whether this was due to the historic willingness of the Bulgarian peasant to accept any régime imposed upon him, or to the lack of leaders or antipathy to Communism, it is impossible to say. The fact remains that the Agrarians failed to participate, and this is regarded as a strengthening of the position of the bourgeois Government at any rate for the time being.

Bulgaria's relations with its neighbors have undergone a considerable improvement during the past few days. Assurances of friendly intentions have been exchanged between Belgrade and Sofia and the Jugoslav bands which were recently concentrated at the frontier and threatened to invade Bulgarian territory unless the activities of the Bulgarian Comitadjis ceased are now being withdrawn into Macedonia. A proposal

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

CHINA, WEARY OF STRIFE, LOOKS TO THE PROVINCES FOR A POLITICAL SOLUTION

Incessant Turmoil Caused by Aspirants to Presidency and Militarists Attempts to Gain Control Arouse People to Need for Revising Procedure

By GROVER CLARK

By Special Cable

PEKING, Sept. 21.—The continued failure of Parliament to complete a constitution and to elect a President, the continuous and growing inability of the Peking Government to accomplish anything constructive, the entire failure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to make a successful new beginning at Canton and the frequent glaring examples of disastrous results when the militarists seek national and political power, are all producing profound pessimism about any attempt to clear up the political chaos by beginning from the Nation as a whole.

The successful maintenance of order, and the improvement of conditions in the provinces, whose authorities leave national affairs severely alone (*Shansi* first, then *Shensi*, *Chinkiang*, *Kiangsu* and *Manchuria*), sharply contrasts with the failures of national attempts. The result is that an increasing majority of the people are coming to believe that a solution of China's political problem may be best secured through the organization of affairs by each province individually, with consideration of national problems afterward.

Meanwhile there is widespread indifference as to who controls the nominal central administration, though there is a belief that a general form of national government should be maintained for international purposes. An increasing number of people also are turning from politics to the development of education, industry and agriculture, as a more promising means of putting China on its feet. Gen. Wu Peifu, however, continues to insist that a strong central government is necessary and that order will come through such a government, not through semi-independent provinces acting individually. He declares he will take drastic action unless Parliament completes the Constitution and elects a President before Oct. 10. Troops are being moved nominally for bandit suppression, but it is generally believed that preparations are being made for a military coup d'état.

There are many rumors that Chang Tsao-lin, war lord of Manchuria, and the old Anfu faction have combined

and are preparing to launch an attempt to seize Peking in the near future. This is unlikely, because Chang Tsao-lin is at present not equipped to carry out a military campaign outside of Manchuria, though he is rushing the construction of a huge arsenal for the manufacture of guns, airplanes and ammunition. The people here are ready to accept anyone who can bring peace and end the political chaos.

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FRESH CONFERENCE OF ALLIES NEARING

Reparations Problem to Be Solved—End of Reich Struggle Imminent

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Sept. 21.—In view of the imminent cessation of passive resistance in the Ruhr valley, an important conference has been held at the Quai d'Orsay, attended by Marshal Foch, Charles de Lastic, finance minister, M. le Trocquer, minister of public works, Paul Tirard, French High commissioner on the Rhineland Commission and M. Mouyemone, an expert. In turn these individuals expressed their views on the situation that would be likely to arise if passive resistance ceased and also regarding the measures to be taken in the event of continued German opposition.

Very little is published today concerning this conference, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that there was a general agreement that passive resistance was nearing the end of its last stage, and there were hopeful reports that when it is officially called off, the industrial activity in the Ruhr will be quickly resumed. M. Poincaré took note of all the essential points and it is hinted that at the moment, important instructions will be sent to the French Ambassador in Berlin and General Degoutte in Düsseldorf.

Germany's Confession

The last note published by the Berlin Government to the effect that if the convicted Germans are released, the expelled officials re-established and free traffic re-established in the occupied territory, the problem of reparations can be solved by making payments in such a way as to bring about evacuation is regarded here as a confession that Germany is thoroughly beaten, and that it has only to say the word for resistance to cease and negotiations will begin.

It is now believed that the British Premier, Stanley Baldwin, in his interview with M. Poincaré gave a promise of support if the military character of the occupation was effaced. The withdrawal of troops would certainly placate the opinion of labor in England. On this point Dr. Stremann's note containing a promise of payment would doubtless be seriously considered if he would have the courage to bring the resistance to an end. France will not make a move until this is done. The coming week will be full of possibilities.

End of Struggle Imminent

There have been many prophecies during the eight months' occupation, but it is regarded as a certainty in official quarters that the end of the struggle will be proclaimed soon. In fact preparations are being made for an inter-allied conference for the discussion of the final German offer. The idea is that this conference, when it takes place, shall be entirely different from past constitutions. It will not be marked by discussions tending to limit the claims of one country or another. Nor will questions of an international commission, nor the determining of Germany's capacity of payment, nor of Belgium's priority be allowed. The negotiators will before establish a basis for discussion, and simply confirm the decisions reached by diplomatic communications. M. Poincaré is insistent on this point, arguing that the result of previous conferences has invariably been to reduce France's credit on Germany.

Coming Weighty Conference

This important conference, which will solve the reparations problem once for all, will be held either in London or Paris, and it is suggested that it may be called in a fortnight. Mr. Baldwin's talk with M. Poincaré has prepared the way for an exchange of views preparatory to holding a conference, and active diplomatic work will begin as soon as operations are resumed in the occupied territory.

The French resent the allegation that there has been so much destruction in the Ruhr district that it will take years before the industrial basin can regain its former activity. They declare that whatever damage has been done for the purpose of preventing the transport of coal from the mines to the factories, in defiance of the decrees providing for the payment of a 40 per cent coal tax, can be repaired easily and quickly. The French Premier has once more repeated the pledge that as soon as Germany yields, the occupation of the Ruhr will become invisible, and only French, Belgian and Italian engineers and civil officials will remain in the Ruhr, and will offer their assistance in getting the mines and factories back to work.

London Press Comments
on Premiers' Paris Talk

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The meeting between the British and French Prime Ministers in Paris continues to hold the chief place in public interest here. Both the press and the public continue skeptical of any real agreement having been arrived at by Stanley Baldwin and Raymond Poincaré regarding the methods to be employed in collecting reparations from Germany. There is however, no doubt felt that the conversations just held in Paris have cleared the diplomatic atmosphere.

It is considered here that there is little Mr. Baldwin can do now to save Germany from defeat. The re-cessioning of the Entente and the establishment of a "common agreement of views" might however serve a useful purpose. It would insure Great Britain a place at the conference table when the peace with Germany is made. It would insure Great Britain an equal voice with its allies in arriving at a settlement with Germany and enable it to stress the importance of imposing on Germany only such terms as the German Government is able to fulfill without making any interior disturbances in the Reich certain. If the British Prime Minister is able to accomplish

this latter, he will have saved the German Empire from disintegration. The general view in London this morning is not nearly so optimistic however.

The Westminster Gazette voices the Liberal warning to Mr. Baldwin that if there has been a change in the British attitude toward the Franco-German struggle and "Great Britain is in consequence in danger of being committed either to the endorsement of impossible demands upon Germany or to an impossible method of enforcing the payment of indemnity, then the Liberal support which Mr. Baldwin has received, so far as foreign policies are concerned, cannot be given him any longer."

Attitude of Belgium Defined

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.—Information received from a reliable source here to the effect that the reports that the German Government has made proposals to the Belgian Government looking to the surrender of passive resistance are untrue. The Belgian Minister in Berlin has stated clearly to Dr. Stremann that the Belgian Government will consent to negotiations with Germany, only after the cessation of passive resistance.

Premiers' Cordial Leave-Taking

PARIS, Sept. 21 (P)—Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, left for London today after a most cordial leave-taking with Premier Poincaré, who went to the railway station to see him off. The two premiers had a short but animated conversation in Mr. Baldwin's car. Then, just as the train was moving off, M. Poincaré reached up and grasped the hand which the British Premier extended through the car window.

NEW YORK PRESSES TO BE OPERATED BY INTERNATIONAL CREW

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (P)—A

meeting late this afternoon of three representatives of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union and three members of the New York Publishers' Association will draw up a contract between the two organizations whereby members of the International will man the presses deserted Monday night by members of the local union.

Lester Jones, executive secretary of the publishers' association, announced that the association which was in session all yesterday afternoon and evening until midnight and again this morning, had adjourned without definitely agreeing to the proposal submitted yesterday by Maj. George L. Berry of the International.

"We expect, however," he said, "to get some sort of contract signed at the special committee meeting this afternoon."

Jones declared that while the publishers had not definitely agreed to the provisions of the Berry proposal concerning wages and working conditions, they had decided to put their views in the hands of a representative committee which will meet with the International committee today. The session this morning, Mr. Jones said, was not attended by representatives of the International.

The Publishers' Association today announced the circulation of The Combined Morning newspaper was 99 per cent of normal. This is said to be an increase of 41 per cent over yesterday's sales. The evening papers yesterday, it was said, showed a 33 per cent increase over the circulation of the previous day.

FARM CRISIS AGAIN UP BEFORE CABINET

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Cabinet today again considered the agricultural situation.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, is willing to hold back on his program for agricultural relief until the Administration has had time to evolve a plan and put it into operation. He declared that he would much prefer that the executive branch of the Government take the lead in proposing remedial legislation, as it would have more force behind it than a plan proposed by a member of the Senate.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, in the long-awaited address to the Assembly, aroused enthusiasm among the delegates this morning when he plunged into the question regarding which the attention of the world is absorbed, and while admitting the legal right of France to reparations, deplored the failure of the nations to use the machinery of the League of Nations.

Repairs and Reconstruction

A settlement, he insisted, to be real, must provide for both reparations to France and the reconstruction of Germany. Last year, he pointed out, the Assembly recognized that this question was holding up the settlement all over Europe, and yet nothing had been done since then. Conditions were rapidly becoming worse. An opinion as to the League's competence should be given the Assembly before adjourning, and something should be done about reparations. He affirmed that it was both the right and the duty of the small nations to insist on being considered, for while they took no part in the war and in the settlement they suffered cruelly from both.

Dr. Nansen said he did not desire to interfere with negotiations that were in progress, but he emphasized the necessity of a settlement "in a few weeks." The world was on the edge of an abyss, but there was still time to save it. London and Holland had previously requested early action on the question of competence.

R. F. D. MEN PICK ST. PAUL FOR 1924

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21 (Special)—The 1924 convention of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association will be held at St. Paul, Minn. It was decided at the final session of the convention here.

The delegates re-elected A. P. Land president. The association decided to purchase and operate the R. F. D. News as its official organ.

Superior Indelible Linen Marking Outfit

Contains a felt inking pad, 1/4 oz. tube Indelible Ink, brush for spreading ink evenly, and a rubber stamp with YOUR NAME on it. Fills a great need in the school or home. Postpaid, 90c.

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PUBLICITY TO BE CHIEF WEAPON IN TRUTH IN ADVERTISING DRIVE

Business Bureaux Regard Education in Honesty and Exposure of Fraud as Better Than Prosecution

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21 (Special)—Education and publicity were declared to be the most potent forces for truth in advertising and business by leaders in the advertising world who addressed the conference here yesterday of the Better Business Bureau. Carl Hunt of New York, general manager of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, spoke in the interest of co-ordinated effort of club and bureau departments to assure fair sales and advertising methods.

"Our duty, as I see it," said Mr. Hunt, "is not to criticize, condemn or prosecute, but to educate advertisers and customers in the value of truth in advertising."

Investigate Before Investing

"Let us remember to urge the slogan, 'Investigate before you invest,'" said F. M. Wilson, manager of the Toledo Bureau. "Publicity is more powerful than prosecution. Get facts and publish them accurately."

Publicity is to be the chief weapon used by the Better Business Bureaux

in their intensive campaign throughout the year against specific abuses in advertising and trade methods in textiles and wearing apparel. Preparation for that campaign is regarded as the outstanding accomplishment of the conference here.

Gained Public Approval

Earle Pearson of New York, educational director of the Associated Clubs, reported that work of the clubs and bureaux has gained favor with business men, and has won public recognition.

The conference ended late yesterday. The meeting of the bureaux next day will be in Los Angeles.

New officers of the national commission of the bureaux are: Kenneth Barnard, New York, president; George M. Husser, Kansas City, vice-president; William P. Green, New York, secretary-treasurer. These officials, with the following, elected today, compose the board of governors: Howard M. Cool, Washington, D. C.; F. M. Wilson, Toledo; C. F. Olin, Indianapolis, and Ferris R. Miller, Los Angeles.

FRANCE ENDEAVORS TO KEEP OUT REICH

League Holds All Nations Might Need Protection—New Methods of Diplomacy

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 21—Germany and Russia, whether members of the League of Nations or not, will be given the chance to join in a scheme it is perfecting for disarmament and mutual guarantees, according to the action taken in the third commission yesterday. Article 13 which was adopted provides that any member of the League may adhere by notifying the secretary-general, and any non-member may do likewise, subject to the consent of two-thirds of the signatory states. M. Lebrun of France insisted upon the striking out of the latter provision, in what was a patent effort to obstruct Germany's entry into the arrangements. He argued that as Germany was disarmed by the Treaty of Versailles, its adherence to this disarmament scheme was unnecessary. Some of the delegates, however, thought that Germany, as well as other nations, might be in need of protection—an object of co-equal importance—while nearly all the delegations felt that this plan to be effectual must be universally adopted. M. Lebrun's amendment, therefore, was rejected by the perhaps significant vote of 16 to 7.

Question of Competence

The Council yesterday in addition to disposing temporarily of the question of competence, considered the dispute between Czechoslovakia and Poland over the frontier delimitation of the territory of Javorina. Dr. Benes and Count Skrivanek were invited to appear and took seats at the table.

The fourth committee approved the budget for the Secretariat without subjecting it to most or drastic reductions demanded in an earlier resolution which was found impractical by the commission of control in conferences with the Secretary-General Sir Eric Drummond. The consideration of the project of the construction of an Assembly Hall was postponed to next year.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, in the long-awaited address to the Assembly, aroused enthusiasm among the delegates this morning when he plunged into the question regarding which the attention of the world is absorbed, and while admitting the legal right of France to reparations, deplored the failure of the nations to use the machinery of the League of Nations.

Repairs and Reconstruction

A settlement, he insisted, to be real, must provide for both reparations to France and the reconstruction of Germany. Last year, he pointed out, the Assembly recognized that this question was holding up the settlement all over Europe, and yet nothing had been done since then. Conditions were rapidly becoming worse. An opinion as to the League's competence should be given the Assembly before adjourning, and something should be done about reparations. He affirmed that it was both the right and the duty of the small nations to insist on being considered, for while they took no part in the war and in the settlement they suffered cruelly from both.

Dr. Nansen said he did not desire to interfere with negotiations that were in progress, but he emphasized the necessity of a settlement "in a few weeks." The world was on the edge of an abyss, but there was still time to save it. London and Holland had previously requested early action on the question of competence.

Pan-German View

This point, however, has not yet been reached. Meanwhile the Cabinet continues in close touch with the Ruhr labor leaders and the solidarity of the Government front is maintained. The opposition on the other hand still breathes thunder. The Deutsche Zeitung, the pan-German organ, says that if the Government surrenders, "the Rhine and the Ruhr will receive support and assistance which will show the world that Germany is willing to put everything at stake for honor."

The Labor unions here are considering the question of recommending the Ruhr workmen to resume work. On the other hand a telegram from the Ruhr says that Herr Thyssen Jr.

has nothing to do with the peace of Germany.

Sanitas Modern Wall Covering

By Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—A closer relationship between organizations of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in all lands was advocated by the committee on international relations today at the international convention of the brotherhood being held at the University of Chicago. The report was presented by George Anthony King, president of the brotherhood in England. It urged closer relations in work programs, in exchange of periodicals and literature, in correspondence between secretaries, in efforts to consolidate endeavor, and also in trying to give each organization the experiences of all.

The convention today discussed also the report of the national council of the brotherhood. Attention was called to the need for personal work among young men in advanced educational institutions.

These stories are both somewhat ahead of the facts. What is true is that the Belgian Minister had an interview with Dr. Stremann and that negotiations with Brussels, similar to those already proceeding from Paris, have commenced.

German Terms Modified

Further than this modifications have taken place in the terms asked by the German Government as essential to enable the Ruhr industry to be restored. This especially concerns the French withdrawal, hitherto demanded unconditionally. The following are the main German conditions:

1. The return of the expelled Germans. 2. The release of prisoners. 3. The restoration of the Ruhr administration to German officials. 4. Assurances to remove the fears of further interference with the liberty of German subjects. 5. The reopening of free communications between the occupied and the unoccupied regions.

Die Zeit, a German organ, compares the present situation with that which existed after the armistice when no German Government could be found which could consent to the surrender of the alleged war criminals. "It is exactly the same," it says, "with the expelled and imprisoned workmen and officials." It is true that so authoritative a source of information as the Social Democratic Parliamentary News Service admits even if M. Poincaré does not agree to this condition, the German Government must "take steps to remove one obstacle to negotiations."

Pan-German View

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS CALLED UNRELIABLE

Librarian at Institute Says Opinions of Local People Often Are More Satisfactory

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 21 (Special)—There is no such thing as a reliable book review for the librarian, according to Harold C. Wooster, librarian at the Westfield Atheneum, who spoke yesterday before the Institute for Librarians. To really know the contents of a book the librarian must read it. Since it is impossible for most librarians to read all the current books concerning which they desire accurate information, some substitute must be found and Mr. Wooster suggested that the opinions of reliable local people were often more satisfactory than reviews.

Mr. Wooster said that satisfactory book lists are also scarce, particularly in the field of fiction, where many compilations appear too late to be very valuable. He spoke favorably in this connection of the fiction lists of the public libraries of Springfield and Holyoke in which new novels are listed promptly.

Agriculture is not only a means of living, but a mode of life," said Prof. John Phelan of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who spoke on the "Agricultural College and the Village Library." The library should lead the farmer to a greater appreciation of life and can play an important part in rural development. Professor Phelan thought that co-operation, for instance, was not a thing to be legislated into existence, but rather a state of mind in the development of which reading must play an important part.

Life on the farm offers little material wealth, but the opportunities for the greater satisfactions of life are superior to those in any other occupation, he said.

Miss Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, in speaking on "Getting Books Read," made many suggestions on increasing the circulation of books. She said that her idea of a small library was a place where all of the shelves were open to the public, with comfortable chairs near by. Miss Jones thought that new books should be put into circulation as soon as they arrived, and that librarians who insist that new arrivals be kept in the library for a time were making a mistake. She suggested that in villages which are snowbound a part of each year, 40 or 50 books could be sent out early in the winter, to be passed from house to house during the time when trips to the library might be impossible. She also suggested that an automobile fitted with a shelf of books would be very effective during most of the year in taking the library to the farm.

Story-telling is not a necessary part of library work with young people, in the opinion of Miss Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries, Pennsylvania Department of Education. She considered the interest of children an asset to any library, however, and thought that story-telling to children of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades often led to the formation of good reading habits. It is difficult to interest younger children, while those above the sixth grade are inclined to scoff at story-telling and prefer to read the tales for themselves, she said.

TOWN IS READY FOR CENTENNIAL

Manchester, Conn., to Revive Past in Pageant

MANCHESTER, Conn., Sept. 21 (Special)—An Indian encampment will be a feature of the centennial celebration which this town will hold during the first week in October. Arrangements have been made to bring a band of 40 Passamaquoddy Indians from Maine, and they will give daily demonstrations of Indian life and take part in the pageant. Practically all the large halls have been engaged for industrial and educational exhibits. A little Red School is to be erected on Main Street, near the \$250,000 high school, emphasizing the difference between "then and now."

There will be an historical exhibit in which the antique collections and treasure lots of the community will loan their choicest possessions and an astonishing assortment of Revolutionary relics, old firearms, spinning wheels, andirons, hand looms and Colonial implements and furniture will be shown. There also will be an agricultural exhibit showing crops and fruits grown in Manchester and many other attractions of a miniature county fair.

For six months the celebration has been under development and the back-to-Manchester movement will result in the return to the old home town of former residents from a distance of hundreds of miles. The three big days of the centennial will be Oct. 5, 6, and 7. On the opening day there will be a parade which will include 30 bands from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The parade will include upward of 100 floats.

Middle Turnpike in Manchester was the old Boston Post Road, and traffic to the westward passes over this highway. The parade will be a moving

Golden Lantern Tea Room is altogether charming and complete. It meets the most fastidious requirements with its air of restfulness and delicious home cooked meals. Words: Dishes—Dinner, \$1.00. Business Men's Lunch, \$1.00. Also a la carte.

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NEW VICTOR RECORDS
Four of the best loved of Christian Science hymns sung by a specially chosen body of mixed voices. "Now to My Savior!... Trinity Mixed Quartet O' Tender Love, Loving Shepherd... Trinity Mixed Quartet No. 19867, 10-inch, 75 cents

"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go... Trinity Mixed Quartet No. 19870, 10-inch, 75 cents
"Best Christmas Morn... Trinity Mixed Quartet No. 19875, 10-inch, 75 cents
"Words of Mary Baker Eddy.

RICHARDSON'S
Telephone 5202
727 WEST SEVENTH STREET
LOS ANGELES—CALIFORNIA

ing panorama of what has passed over the turnpike in 100 years, depicting in turn the prairie schooner, the stage coach, the carriage, the automobile and aeroplane. As General Washington and General Lafayette passed over this highway, an imposing part of the parade will be devoted to these generals and their military escorts. Among the military units in the parade will be the Second Company of the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, an organization 100 years old, and the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford. In the evening there will be a historical pageant at the centennial grounds.

On Oct. 6 there will be baseball and golf matches, relay races, and in the evening a mardi gras parade. Gosto-Church Sunday will be observed on Oct. 7, the final day of the celebration, and an historical address will be made.

N.E. EMPLOYMENT SITUATION BETTER

Building Operations Play Big Part, Says Federal Report

Active building operations continue to play an important part in the employment situation in New England, says the monthly survey, issued from the New England headquarters of the employment service of the Federal Department of Labor. Slackening in activity in many manufacturing lines is described as largely seasonal and is offset to some extent by overtime operations in certain industries. The shortage of farm labor is still noticeable. The survey by

stated follows: "In general all plants are operating, though the shoe and cotton industries are on part-time basis due to seasonal slackening. Pulp and woolen mills are running on overtime schedule. Surplus of iron and steel workers. Shortage of farm help continues in some sections of the State. Building construction active, employing a large number of tradesmen, and housing shortage exists in certain parts of the State.

New Hampshire—Cotton industry operating on part-time schedule due principally to vacation periods. Seasonal slackening in the shoe plants. Woolen workers on printing industry are working overtime. Paper and pulp mills running on reduced hours per week due to lack of orders. Building construction provides employment for a large number of men and housing conditions are improving throughout the State.

Vermont—Nearly all plants are operating and cotton mills have resumed operations with sufficient workers to meet the demand, while paper mills are working three shifts. Shortage of farm labor continues throughout certain sections of the state. Building construction and road work provide employment for a large number of men. Declined shortage of houses reported in many sections of the state.

Massachusetts—General slackening of industries noted during the past month, due largely to vacation periods. Shoe industry unusually busy for this season. Some slight increase in female workers in certain departments of the factories is reported. Machine industry working overtime, with a shortage of metal workers and mechanics. Cotton mills and print works are on a four and five-day per week basis. Extensive building construction under way provides employment for all available tradesmen. Shortage of houses and apartments throughout the entire State.

Rhode Island—Employment conditions satisfactory all over the State. All plants are operating, with the textile industry working on an overtime schedule. Slight increase in female workers in certain departments of the factories is reported. Machine industry working overtime, with a shortage of metal workers and mechanics. Cotton mills and print works are on a four and five-day per week basis. Extensive building construction under way provides employment for all available tradesmen. Shortage of houses and apartments throughout the entire State.

Connecticut—Slight curtailment in industrial activity noted during the month due to vacation periods. Practically all plants are operating, with some on part-time basis. Shortage of specialists in the metal and allied lines. Shortage also of skilled and unskilled labor in certain sections of the State. Housing is reported inadequate.

Other industries—Slight curtailment in industrial activity noted during the month due to vacation periods. Practically all plants are operating, with some on part-time basis. Shortage of specialists in the metal and allied lines. Shortage also of skilled and unskilled labor in certain sections of the State. Housing is reported inadequate.

The individual who does not wish to be a slacker must hold his own actions and his own purpose as of vital significance to the social state, and must accept at least his proportional obligation for the influence upon society which he shall exert. Herein we approach from one angle the problem of how to make good a claim to be the method of the training school and to be in fact as well as in name truly educational.

Referring to "the now much patronized and ridiculed Victorian age," he said the question remained to be answered whether "we are essentially more honest now in hinting everything with the spirit of sordidness than we were then in hinting all with the semblance of light." He continued:

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I. O. O. F. CHARTER GIVEN REBEKAHS

Papers of Affiliation Bestowed by Grand Sire at Cincinnati Convention

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21—(Special)—After formal bestowal upon the Association of Rebekah Assemblies of a charter, the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, today convened for the final business session of its ninety-ninth annual session.

Bestowal of the charter on the women's branch of the order was one of two notable steps taken during the session for the advancement of the order, the other step being the authorization of an entirely new branch for boys to be known as Junior Odd Fellows.

The Association of Rebekah Assemblies, with more than one million members, some seven hundred thousand of whom have been affiliated with the Odd Fellows for years, has never until now had a charter. There was consequently great rejoicing among the women when Lucian J. Eastin of St. Joseph, Mo., the grand sire of Odd Fellows, with the other officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge came into the Rebekahs' meeting and formally bestowed upon them a charter.

Dr. Anna Ross Lapham of Chicago

NEW DEVICES ADD COMFORT AND ECONOMY TO MOTORING

Four-Wheel Brakes and Streamline Bodies Declared Practicable—Engines May Be Put in Rear of Driver

A little more than six months ago there appeared in England a motor vehicle which looked like a sloop on wheels. The aluminum body had a streamline effect, and the front of the machine came to a point. The driving compartment was set in a circular cockpit, built like the ordinary car, with all the driving mechanism ready at hand. In the rear of the car, behind the driver's seat, was situated a four-cylinder engine, with a two-litre capacity. Four-wheel brakes were employed, using an equalizer and a servo-mechanism device.

This car was a freak, but the effects produced have almost revolutionized the industry. Motor vehicle manufacturers realizing that certain fundamentals embodied were well worth investigating obtained rather startling results. At Indianapolis, Tours, Monza, Boulogne, Brooklands, and other tracks, racing cars made their appearance, with many devices which usage on the road has proved practicable since the summer season.

Perhaps the most noticeable adoption by American manufacturers has been the four-wheel brake. This mechanism was first tried out on an English Argyll car in 1910, with varying success. Up to 1918 nothing very definite had been decided upon as to its practicability. Then European manufacturers began a series of intensive experiments on track and road to determine the best form of brake to adopt.

Four-Wheel Brake

The result of their work has been the almost universal adoption of an internal expanding four-wheel brake system, which is controlled by an equalizer, and is reinforced by a servo-mechanism device and a hand-brake. The Cadillac and other cars made by General Motors have adopted a brake somewhat like this one. The Packard, the Rickenbacker, the Auburn and many of the other American makes are using four-wheel brakes on their new models.

Streamline bodies on the more expensive models have proved their worth in other years. The coming year will see streamline effects on many of the cars in the \$1000 to \$2000 class. Aeroplane guards will also make their appearance, set on the front springs, so as to get all the benefit of a pair of wings.

When Henry Ford built his car, with a few parts as possible, he was years ahead of the time. This year the Oakland will use a six-cylinder engine of the L-head design, which it is said has resulted in decreasing the number of parts incidental to the valve operating mechanism by 124. Another feature of the new Oakland is the control head, which is located at the top of the steering gear. An aluminum bracket carries the horn button, tele-

entertained the Rebekahs by showing upon living models, the kind of millinery and dresses worn in biblical times when the original Rebekah lived some 3700 years ago. She also demonstrated the development of headwear and dresses.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge decided to refer to the next annual convention to be held in Jacksonville, Fla., the question of erecting a great national temple for the order. Some \$10,000 in prizes were distributed to winners on the competitive drill competition.

SHOE WAGE INCREASE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 21 (Special)—Agreement was signed this morning by Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association and Joint Shoe Council of Brockton by which approximately 22,000 shoe workers in the district will be restored a 10 per cent wage cut ordered by the State Board of Arbitration in March, 1922. Brockton is said to be the first industrial city in the country to restore the so-called wartime wage scale, the highest the shoe workers have ever had.

The agreement goes into effect Oct. 14 in all factories except seven, which are so-called lower grade factories, and which are exempted until Dec. 1 in the piece work prices. The agreement affects only Brockton factories but the standard wage of this city has always been accepted by manufacturers in the outside districts. The wage restoration affects about 13,500 shoeworkers in Brockton alone.

Dr. Anna Ross Lapham of Chicago

MOTOR MEN OFFER PARKING SOLUTIONS

Car Space in Office Buildings and Night Trucking Proposed at Automotive Convention

Parking problems and highway traffic control, relations between railroads and the automobile industry, and technical questions of automotive equipment were leading topics at the closing session today of the fall convention of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"Where can I park my car?" is a question over which several million American citizens spend time pondering every day, and which is beginning to receive the studious attention of city authorities and motor car executives, according to H. W. Slauson, engineering service manager of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, New York, addressing the delegates this afternoon on the subject, "Are We Properly Meeting the Need for Improved Traffic Conditions?"

He said:

A modern building is required to devote a certain proportion of its area to elevators and fire escapes, so the large buildings of the future we should require that they furnish adequate parking spaces within themselves. This will employ the third dimension—width of the car—as the chief congestion. This would, of course, reduce the rental return of the building 5 per cent, but if department stores have found it advantageous to rent or construct free garages for the benefit of their patrons, the owner of an office building or apartment house would find it equally practicable.

City Officials Offer Solutions

M. L. Hemmings, general manager of the association, has asked mayors of the largest cities in the country, experts on civil planning and industrial leaders to offer proposals for meeting the traffic and parking problem. Following are some replies he has received:

Harron Collier, Special Deputy Commissioner of the New York Police Department: "Heavy cargo carts and trucks impede the flow of traffic. If, in large communities, such vehicles were operated only between midnight and 6 a.m., they would be able to do their work more expeditiously and without impeding the movement of passenger carrying vehicles. This radical change need not be obnoxious to the general public from a standpoint of unusual noise at night. City regulations should prohibit the sounding of sirens during the hours prescribed. Inasmuch as very few pedestrians are on the streets during these hours, the sounding of horns would not be necessary for their safety."

J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of Philadelphia: "Distribution of population is the chief factor in determining business distribution which in older cities likewise a difficult problem. Regulation of parking, the acquisition of garages and the setting up of parking spaces would aid in the solution of this new and important problem."

Desires Equitable Treatment

At the session this morning, Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, told the delegates that the interests of the automobile industry and the railroads are mutual and time will prove that the legitimate place of the newer agency of transportation is to supplement, by short haulage, the long haul service of the older one.

Mr. Fort does believe, however, that trucks and busses which hold them-

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JUVENILE DAY OBSERVED AT FAIR

Eastern States Exposition at Springfield Is Thronged With Boys and Girls

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21 (Special)—Today is boys' and girls' day at the Eastern States Exposition, and the hundreds of boys bearing a direct part in the exposition are augmented by thousands of school children from different parts of western New England, as many schools give a holiday to enable the children to benefit by the educational features of the show. At the close of the afternoon the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture will distribute boys' and girls' cash prizes to the amount of \$1250.

Up to the time of the retention of Dr. Johnson the post of director of state institutions in this State had been a subject for serious public discussion. The Rhode Island Civic Committee secured a reorganization of the institutions, management, and other reforms. Mr. Putnam's appointment is regarded as meeting public approval. In lieu of being administered separately all institutions will be administered under his office.

Similar variety marked the distribution of honors among sheep and swine. In the Southdown sheep, John D. Larkin of Buffalo took the highest honors, and in the Oxford W. S. Dixon of Brandon, Wis., while Fillmore Farm, Bennington, Vt., and Deight Farm, Chazy, N. Y., divided honors in the Dorsets. Among the swine, Hickman & Son, Marion, Ohio, won the championship in the Chester White division, Willibeech Farms, Lexington, Ky., excelled in the Hampshires, and Parker Bros., Niles, Mich., made a clean sweep of honors in the Berkshire classes.

In the showing of fine Morgan horses the breeding policy pursued by the United States Department of Agriculture scored a triumph, the blue ribbon being tied on Bennington from the Governor's farm at Middlebury, Vt., in competition with Ethan Allen, three times the grand champion of Vermont.

After a meeting of the Morgan Horse Club here it was announced that the premier Morgan show would be held each year at the exposition grounds instead of at White River Junction, Vt.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Aberdeen Angus Association here, Philip R. Parks, Jefferson, Me., was elected president. At the election of the New England Hereford Breeders' Association, the presidency went to Samuel Russell Jr., Middletown, Conn.

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London Impressions

3—Bond Street

By HENRY STACE

TIME was, and not so very many generations ago, when the building of Bond Street was deplored as an unnecessary encroachment upon the open country. But that was in, or very soon after, the period when the swift and continual expansion of London presented itself to the Sovereign and his advisers as a matter of grave concern, to be discouraged in every way, even to the extent of Royal Proclamations forbidding the erection of new buildings. Today Bond Street is the heart of the West End shopping quarter, the street of the rich and the leisured.

Its buildings are small, and it is inconveniently narrow, as seems quite fitting, from the English point of view, for the street which constitutes the most luxurious and costly market to be found within the Empire. And narrow as it is throughout, it contracts in one place to such exiguous straits that to pass another foot-passenger on the eastern pavement is to run an appreciable risk of being swept away by the projecting mud-guard of a passing car. At this point, in the season, there is an almost continuous congestion of expensive motor cars, through which, nevertheless, the motor busses, which authority permits to run through a street of all others the least fitted for them, contrive by a miracle of steering to thread their way.

On the Bond Street pavements, especially in spring and early summer, you meet people who differ noticeably from the general London population. On the whole they are more attractive in appearance, in manner, and above all in speech. They are better dressed, more at their ease, and in a way better looking. London swarms with pretty women; but if there is not actually a larger percentage of them to be met here there is at least a larger number who contrive, perhaps by their command of all the resources of dress and the toilet, to create the impression of beauty. You rub shoulders with popular actresses, millionaires, all the varieties of "society" folk, foreign royalties, returned colonials, and sight-seers, to whom a stroll down Bond Street represents their only opportunity of coming to close quarters with wealth and fashion. Now and again you may catch sight of one of those quaint and now fast-disappearing figures which never seem to stray afoot outside the region between Park Lane and Piccadilly Circus, Pall Mall and Brook Street—dandies, wonderfully dressed, who seem to make it their business to maintain an aristocratic style which must already have been a little old-fashioned, even in their youth.

To Circulate Money

These people parade between rows of shops which exist solely to set their superfluous money circulating again as quickly as possible. The merchandise displayed here as the means of carrying that purpose into effect is worth little attention. You can buy pictures, jewelry and guns, pianos, piano-players and gramophones, every kind of article of dress, adornment and the toilet, an extraordinary profusion of fancy articles, and almost all kinds of food. And all these things, if not the very best of their kind, are at least the most luxuriant and costly.

But Bond Street is like the luxury streets of other capitals, all the world over. To glance at the profusion of pretty and expensive things displayed in the shop windows is to be struck, at first, with the richness and perfection of everything that you see. To look a little closer is to discover how little, after all, the shopkeeper, expert though he may be, has to offer to the very rich man, beyond what is also within the reach of the moderately well-to-do.

Beyond the Rich Man's Pocket

The rich man of today, unless he buys old things, cannot buy what the rich of older times could obtain. Immense care, skill and labor have been expended in the making and designing

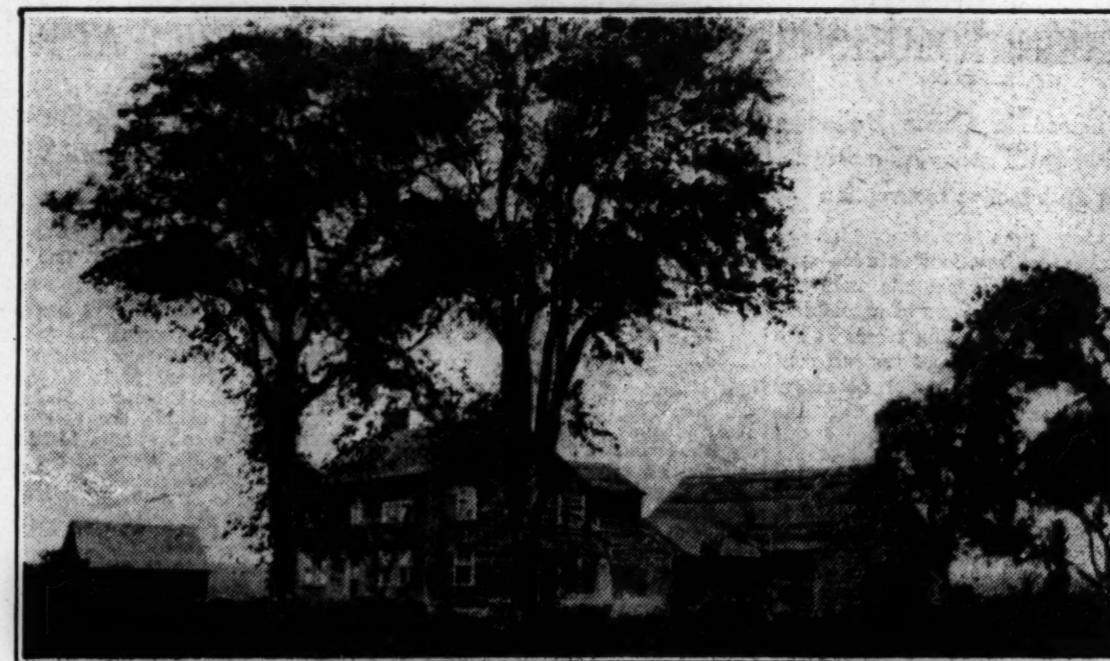
of all these pretty and costly things, but the result is something quite different from the work of the old craftsmen and artists. No doubt that is because the aim is different. The old craftsman labored to make the best; the modern manufacturer labors only to make what is most salable. His problem is not to satisfy the taste of connoisseurs, but to tempt people to whom spending is an amusement. That fact gives the clue to the peculiar quality which, with certain exceptions, marks the goods on sale in Bond Street, and in all the other similar streets throughout the world.

You can buy here the best guns, piano-players and motor cars that the world can supply, because these things depend upon their mechanical merit. In some of the galleries you can buy good pictures. But as regards most of the pictures in the shop windows, the jewelry, the gold and silver plate, and all the quantity of pretty and costly trifles, you can only buy what is subtly and yet very noticeable.

Only Arresting Pictures

Some of the pictures displayed in the windows catch your eye as you go past, so that you can scarcely resist stopping to look at them. As soon as you examine them you find that this catching the eye of a casual passer-by is exactly what the painter has aimed at; and he has achieved it not by artistic quality but by a slight touch of sensationalism in his work. His picture contains perhaps a rather startling effect of lighting, or it is colored just a little too brilliantly, or it is simply a shade too pretty, quaint or vigorous. These qualities may attract a purchaser, who will soon tire of it when he has grown accustomed to its arresting quality.

There are shops dealing in old work, which is beautiful; but in those others, which make a specialty of expensive odds and ends, you will not find much that is beautiful. You can buy watches incrusted with diamonds, set in all sorts of unusual and costly materials, and made in unexpected shapes: square, oval, hexag-



The Ladd Farm in Minot, Me., Which May Be Preserved as a Peace Memorial

Ladd's Peace Plan Is Revived for Use in Bok Prize Contest

Minot, Me.

Special Correspondence

REERENCE to the William Ladd peace plan of 1840, made recently by Rodrick H. Smith of Buffalo, in a letter to Edward W. Bok, for whose \$100,000 peace prize Mr. Smith is competing, recalls a pioneer character of unusual interest who became known as "The Apostle of Peace."

It was this man from Maine and New Hampshire—he was born in Exeter and passed away in Portsmouth—who founded the American Peace Society, published the original periodical *Harbinger of Peace*, and lectured in many parts of the United States for a cause then deemed visionary and impractical. It was at Bowdoin College that he first consecrated himself to this great work, when he received a solemn charge from the Rev. Jesse Appleton, then president of the college to do everything in his power to promote "on earth peace, good will toward men."

Captain Ladd, who was spending his summers on the large estate in Minot which had been owned by his father and had been developed by himself into what was probably the finest farm in Maine, began to write for the *Christian Mirror*, which was being published in Portland, expressing his peace sentiments with such vigor that he shocked people, notably when he stood almost alone in condemning the erection of Bunker Hill Monument. He said in that connection:

I view the intended monument in a light altogether different from its founders. I fear, no, I hope, that as we regard the pyramids of Egypt as stupendous monuments of the degradation of the generations which raised them, future generations will look upon this column as a monument of the barbarism and anti-Christian spirit of our age.

I know that I stand alone in my opposition to this monument. I know that patriotism, gratitude, and above all, glory, will be arraigned against me, and shall be branded as a pernicious wretch, a fanatic and a misanthrope. Nevertheless, I refuse to follow the multitude.

From the time Captain Ladd began to publish the *Harbinger of Peace* in 1828, he lectured far and near on this theme, promoting the cause and forming branches of the American Peace Society. In New York City alone he gave six addresses.

In 1840, William Ladd's plan for a proposed court and congress of nations did not prove to be practical for action by Congress; a revised Ladd plan was first offered at Washington in 1913, having been worked out two years before by Mr. Smith of Buffalo.

The old home of Captain Ladd still stands in Minot, although the prestige of former days is passed away. No longer are there the extensive holdings; the 30 servants are no more; gone are the seven great burns in which he housed his fancy stock, along with the orchards and the thousand sheep in which he took so much pride.

Despite the fact that he had fol-

lowed the sea as a boy and rose to the command of a vessel—whereby he gained his title of captain—this Maine agriculturist demanded that his farm help should not use profanity. His cellarful of wine, which he drank in

cabage, its size offset by the wonderful delicacy of its velvety pithiness.

It is known commonly as the "Mountain Rose," and grows on the mountain tops. There are many other varieties of protea, not quite so large, but equally beautiful. One lovely

Kirstenbosch Nature Reserve

Cape Town

Special Correspondence
IN THE richness and variety of its flora the Cape Peninsula somewhat resembles California. When the winter rains set in, hillsides and valleys are carpeted with flowers of all descriptions. Many of these flowers are not to be found elsewhere. Every province differs in vegetation, but the Cape Peninsula is especially qualified for a nature reserve on account of the rarity and variety of its floral specimens, and for the beautiful scenery which gives it a fitting background.

It is now 10 years since a gift from a private individual formed the nucleus of what is at present the Kirstenbosch Nature Reserve. Treated at first as a national botanic garden, it was kept exclusively for South African indigenous plants. These were obtained from all parts of the Union, South West Africa, and Rhodesia.

"The Mountain Rose"

The protea collection is generally considered the most valuable. In flower the proteas are inexpressibly beautiful. One may see the giant protea, with a bloom as large as a cabbage, its size offset by the wonderful delicacy of its velvety pithiness.

It is known commonly as the "Mountain Rose," and grows on the mountain tops. There are many other varieties of protea, not quite so large, but equally beautiful. One lovely

leaves are generally fleshy, and extend right up the stem to the flower.

The succulent plants are a unique part of the Cape flora. In fact, they are so distinctive in South Africa that it has been decided to send a collection of succulent plants to London for the Empire exhibition at Wembley. But other plants, too, will be represented, and preparations have already been taken in hand. It has been decided to send bulbs, seeds, roots, etc., to the director of Kew Gardens, with a view to their cultivation and subsequent exhibition. The Union Castle Company has agreed to carry flowering plants to England from week to week free of charge. In that way it would appear which flowers would be likely to arrive in bloom and be suitable for exhibition. A special glass house and rockery are to be placed at Wembley for the reception of the succulents.

Last year the forest department had an extensive area to the already existing Kirstenbosch Gardens, so that in all the National Reserve now covers 1060 acres. The additional or new reserve continues right to the top of the eastern slopes of Table Mountain.

The Silver-Trees

On the slopes of the mountain one may see the famous silver-trees. They grow nowhere else in the world, and are not indigenous to any part of South Africa except the Cape Peninsula. Some of the finest specimens are in the Kirstenbosch Reserve, several of the trunks measuring about five feet in circumference. The tree does not grow to a very great age, like the oak, but is at its best in the full vigor of youth. Its graceful shape would lose its beauty if it took on the great massiveness of age. The leaves of the silver-tree are long and narrow, and covered with a fine, silvery down, which when lying flat gives the appearance of a silvery film. The down is affected by atmospheric conditions, so that at certain times the tree appears much more silvery than at others. The silver-gray stems greatly increase the illusion of the tree being made of silver. Besides the silver-tree, the ravines and slopes of the mountain contain 40 other species of indigenous trees. There are also ferns and orchids, and on the open spaces many different kinds of heath.

The rare flowers on the mountains are now protected by Government since the biweekly flower market in Adderley Street became a hawking place for the most valuable flora.

The Kirstenbosch Reserve is very near to a large city. It is therefore possible for many to enjoy its beauties with a minimum of expense. In Natal a large nature reserve has recently been set apart in the Drakensberg Mountains, but it is rather difficult of access to the ordinary tourist and does not possess the variety of scenery of the Kirstenbosch Reserve, where the mountains look down upon the sea. Excellent roads make automobile travel easy and pleasant, and tourists from all over the world come in increasing numbers to enjoy the Cape Peninsula and its beautiful flora.

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Ergs. 8:30 AND SAT. 2:30*

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New Comedy *MAGNOLIA* *IN FULL OF CHARM. DE-LIGHTS AUDIENCE.* —*Ergs. Post.*

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Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30*

LYNN FONTANNE RALPH MORGAN HENRY HULL IN LOVE WITH LOVE!

GAIETY *B'way & Evening 8:30
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30*

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"AREN'T WE ALL"

GEO. COHAN *Thea. B'w. 43 St. Ergs. 8:20
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BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CARLIE*

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SELLING ORDERS AGAIN NUMEROUS IN STOCK MARKET

American Woolen Makes New Low Record for the Year—Some Recoveries

Considerable irregularity developed at the opening of today's New York stock market but the main trend appeared to be upward. Oil received better support and improved fractionally, while American Woolen, which was weak yesterday, held steady on the announcement of President W. M. Wood that no reduction in the present dividend was contemplated. Leathers were heavy, American Hide Leather preferred dropping 1%.

Renewal of selling pressure turned the market heavy before the end of the first half hour.

Oil dropped 2½ points to 76¾, another new low record for the year, and losses of a point or more took place in Baldwin, Central Leather common and preferred, Rockwell American issues, Houston and Rock.

Steel stocks were heavy, Gulf States

slipping 1¾ and all the other issues yielding fractionally.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular.

Bulls Lead Recovery

The reactionary trend was halted in the middle of the morning by a "bully" display in eastern railroad shares which eventually led to short-covering in many other parts of the list. New York Central, Reading common and first preferred, Baltimore & Ohio and Erie, first preferred advanced 1 to 1½ points.

Moderate recoveries took place in United States, Bethlehem and Republic steels, Baldwin and Studebaker, which previously had established new lows on the movement. The recovery of canceled many of the early losses of the day, but the market did not gain back 2 points.

Several sharp breaks occurred among inactive stocks in the afternoon. Kelsey Wheel dropped 5 points and Foundation Company 4½. The general industrial list was also subjected to renewed pressure, with Baldwin, Gulf States Steel, Davison Chemical, and the motor and motor accessories shares conspicuously heavy.

French Bonds Firm

Recovery of speculative interest in French issues and heaviness of New York tractions and in some of the speculative rails were the outstanding developments in today's early and irregular bond dealings.

City of Lyons 6s advanced a point amid most of the other active French issues improved fractionally. Both Maine & Ohio convertible 4½s gained a point in sympathy with the higher stock prices but New Haven frame 7s and Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4½s each sagged about a point. Cerro de Pasco 8s slumped 2 points. United States government bonds showed slight improvement in response to the easier money rates.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

High Low 2 p.m.

Sales 300 Acme Coal new 21½ 11½

800 Bridgeport Mach. 11½ 11½ 11½

100 Brit. Inv. Corp. 11½ 11½ 11½

100 Bullock City R. 9½ 9½ 9½

100 Centrifugal C. I. Pipe 19½ 19½ 19½

100 Centrifugal A. C. C. 19½ 19½ 19½

500 Duhill Cond. R. 9½ 9½ 9½

500 do Ind. 8 7½ 7½ 7½

800 Durant Coal. 72½ 71½ 71½

200 Goodyear Tire 12½ 11½ 11½

100 Hudson Co. pf. 14 14 14

100 Hunt & Man. 9½ 9½ 9½

100 Mercer Mot. 12½ 12½ 12½

100 N. Y. Supply Co. 12½ 12½ 12½

25 NY Tel. & Tel. 10½ 10½ 10½

600 Radio Corp. 3 3 3

100 Ready-Mix R. w. 21½ 20½ 20½

200 Reliance Motor 13½ 13½ 13½

100 Roamer Mot. 9 9 9

200 Stutz Mot. 11½ 11½ 11½

100 Swift Mot. 18½ 18½ 18½

100 T. & G. Prod. 18½ 18½ 18½

100 Yel Tax Cab. 11½ 11½ 11½

100 Cent. Ter. T. S. G. 3½ 3½ 3½

100 Hyd. Nip. w. 1. 37½ 37½ 37½

100 Hydro. Corp. 37½ 37½ 37½

100 Kresge Dept. Stores 33½ 33½ 33½

100 Kress Dept. Stores 97 97 97

100 McRory Stores w. 168 168 168

100 Park Royal 13½ 13½ 13½

100 Studebaker W. R. 51½ 51½ 51½

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300 Anglo Am. Oil. 13½ 13½ 13½

100 Atlantic Lobos. 2½ 2½ 2½

100 B. & T. Oil. 78 78 78

100 Galaxie Sig. Oil. 60 60 60

60 Imp. Oil Can. 94 93½ 93½

100 Illinois P. L. 152 152 152

4000 Inter. Pet. 13½ 13½ 13½

30 Magnolia Pet. 124 124 124

100 Ohio Mex. Fuel. 5½ 5½ 5½

85 Prairie P. L. 159 153 153

85 Prairie P. L. 97½ 97 97

80 Solar Ref. 93 93 93

600 do of Kan. 37 37 37

200 do of Ky. 87½ 87½ 87½

do of N. Y. 38 38 38

1400 Vacuum Oil. 46½ 46½ 46½

INDEPENDENT OILS

300 Arkansas N. G. 5½ 5 5

100 Cities Service. 130 120 120

100 do of C. P. 12½ 12½ 12½

65 Gulf 65½ 65½ 65½

800 Gulf Oil. 49 47 49

100 Maryland Oil. of Mex. 3 3 3

100 Mutual Petroleum. 11 11 11

100 Mutual Oil. ct. 8½ 8½ 8½

900 Penn Oil. 11½ 11 11

800 Royal Canadian. 3½ 3½ 3½

600 Sunoco. 13½ 13½ 13½

100 Salt Creek Cons. 6½ 6½ 6½

5700 So. States Oil. 15½ 14½ 14½

1000 Wilcox Oil. 4 4 4

MINING

6000 Brass. 5½ 5½ 5½

400 Hecla Min. 2½ 2½ 2½

100 Unity Gold. 3½ 3½ 3½

BONDS

5 Am. Rolling Mills 98½ 98½ 98½

Am. T. & T. 1924 100½ 100½ 100½

Cop. of Ind. 100½ 100½ 100½

100 Armour & Co. 98½ 98½ 98½

6 Beth. Steel. 105 105 105

1 Can. Nat. Ry. 107½ 107½ 107½

100 C. I. T. 107½ 107½ 107½

100 C. I. T. S. 8½ 8½ 8½

100 Con. Gas. 102 102 102

100 Deer & C. 98½ 98½ 98½

100 El Paso Gas. 98½ 98½ 98½

100 F. & G. 98½ 98½ 98½

100 Federal Gas. 97½ 97½ 97½

100 F. & G. 97½ 97½ 97½

8 Fisher Body. 128 98 98

100 G. & J. 98 98 98

LIVE STOCK IS SOMEWHAT LOWER THAN WEEK AGO

Hog Supply Much Heavier Than Last Year—Beef Prices Show Wide Range

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Reports of conditions from all sections of the country are uniformly encouraging, declared John J. Mitchell, banker, upon his return from Washington.

CHICAGO BANKER SAYS CONDITIONS ARE LOOKING UP

"Crops are in good shape, and there is every reason to believe there will be considerable business activity this fall. New York is feeling a trifle blue, but it is under the influence of the stock market," Mr. Mitchell said.

Mr. Mitchell said money is becoming easier, and he predicted present rates will prevail during the remainder of the time of the year.

Big storage houses have less stock on hand than for some time, due to the fact there is a ready outlet at present prices. Traders say there was never a time when domestic demand was so strong, which is attributed to better industrial conditions.

The movement to foreign countries is much heavier than a year ago, which is a big help to the provision trade. The hog supply for the year thus far is 1,500,000 more than last year. The activity of shippers has checked the downward tendency of the hog market this week, but the best light sets at \$8.60@\$8.70, and the @\$6.00 lower than a week ago. Selected heavy are quoted at \$8.30@\$8.40, mixed @\$8.00@\$8.20, and best packing at \$7.25@\$7.50.

Most of the beef cattle of desirable killing quality have a ready demand at steady prices, but the drift of the market for plainer kinds is downward with low grades hard to sell. Steer choice are quoted up to \$13 and the poorer grade of short fed natives around \$7.50.

The range is exceptionally wide. The bulk of supply sell from \$9.50@\$11.50, with a few fat steers above \$12. Selected cattle are steady at \$7@\$9.50; calves are strong, the best heavy selling to shippers at \$12. Old sheep are slow but steady, ewes ranging from \$12@\$13.50.

Sheep receipts are largest of the season and the prices of best lambs at \$13.75@\$14.50 are 50¢ lower than a week ago. Lambs under 15 pounds are \$12@\$13.50. A good demand prevails for feeder lambs and the supply makes up about one-half the receipts. These are mostly taken at \$13@\$13.75, with the best going at \$14. Old sheep are slow but steady, ewes ranging from \$4.75@\$5.50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Receipts, prices, and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; generally steady; bulk feed steers and yearlings, \$10.50@\$11.50; best yearlings, \$12.35; best steers, steady to strong; other grades of stock, steady; vealers to packers, \$13.25@\$13.50, outside paying upward to \$14; stockers and feeders, weak to 50¢ lower; hogs, \$6.00@\$7.50.

Hogs, receipts 23,000; bulk, good and steady; bulk mated sows, \$12.35; best yearlings, \$12.50@\$13.50; best hogs, steady to strong; other grades of stock, steady; vealers to packers, \$13.25@\$13.50, outside paying upward to \$14; stockers and feeders, weak to 50¢ lower; hogs, \$6.00@\$7.50.

Sheep, receipts 32,000; natives, \$12.50@\$13.50; fat to city butchers upward to \$14.10; fat 110-pound over-all wethers, \$9.40; best fat ewes, around 118 pounds, \$6.50; feeding lambs, \$13.25@\$13.50.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS HAS A GOOD FISCAL YEAR

The United Light & Railways Company in its fiscal year ended July 31, last, made gross earnings of \$11,826,643, an increase of \$451,827 over the corresponding period of 1922. Operating expenses increased \$124,568. Maintenance expense was less by \$35,799 in the previous year, due to the lower cost of materials and greater efficiency of operation.

Net income of \$3,835,188 showed an increase of \$463,064. The concern earned the full 7 per cent dividend on the prior preferred stock more than 13 times over last year. Today the company has more than 50,000 electric customers compared with 20,000 in 1913.

The electric department's gross earnings last year were 42.38 per cent of the total and net earnings 46.84 per cent. This compares with 38.79 per cent of gross and 46.34 per cent of net in the prior year, and shows the steady growth of this branch of the industry and the branch which is the most profitable.

A modern power plant of 15,000 k. w. capacity is in process of erection at Fort Dodge, Ia. The number of gas customers has increased from 45,000 in 1913 to 70,000 in 1922. The company's 11 gas communities the volume of gas sold has increased from 1,291,327,200 cu. ft. in 1913 to 2,349,478,000 cu. ft. or more than 70 per cent.

SUGAR GROWERS OF POLAND GET LOAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 11.—Polish beet sugar growers have a credit of £1,250,000 by English financiers, according to a statement by Mr. Zagleniczny, president of the Federation of Polish Sugar Producers, published in the Central European Observer.

This credit is to be covered by sugar exports which are expected to reach a total of 120,000 tons—30 per cent of the entire production of beet sugar in Poland.

RUTLAND'S HALF YEAR

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Rutland Railroad in a report to the New York Stock Exchange for the quarter ended June 30, last, showed gross earnings of \$1,749,017, compared with \$1,408,118 in the second quarter of 1922. After providing for tax and charges, the profit was \$132,563, compared with a deficit of \$8,476 in 1922.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING STATISTICS OF BUILDING AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND, COMPILED BY F. W. Dodge Corporation, represent contracts awarded in the second quarter ended Sept. 18, 1923, amounting to \$1,749,000. In the corresponding period of 1922, the total was \$5,216,900; in 1921, \$2,487,900.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY YEAR

Earnings of the Cities Service Company for the year ended June 30, 1923, show marked improvement over the corresponding period of the preceding year. Gross earnings are reported at \$16,638,000, with net earnings of \$1,313,000 in the year before, while net earnings were \$16,116,326, as compared with \$13,695,763.

COAL OUTPUT RESTRICTED

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 21.—Shortage of labor continued at the anthracite mines of the Hazleton district, and the agreement with coal operators on a new wage-contract. Production at 27 collieries of Hazleton and Mahanoy division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is about 40 per cent of normal.

INDIAN SUGAR FORECAST

BOMBAY, Aug. 25.—(Special Correspondence)—The first sugar canary forecast for 1923-24, covering 99 per cent of the total area, showed that the production is 2,350,000, compared with 2,328,000 acres last year. The present condition of the crop is on the whole good.

DOHERTY SPEAKS ON OIL PROBLEMS

Head of Cities Service Urges Change in Producing Methods —New Market Needed

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 21.—"There is no reason why the petroleum business should be in difficulty at this time, for it is entirely due to lack of forethought and proper planning," was the statement of Henry L. Doherty, president of the Cities Service Company, speaking before the National Petroleum Association here yesterday afternoon.

"The thing that is fundamentally wrong about the oil business," said Mr. Doherty, "is the fact that under present methods we cannot control the rate at which oil is raised upon the market, but this is something we must do and now is the time to do it."

Mr. Doherty in his address urged the oil producers of the country to change present producing methods so that the raw product will not be forced upon a saturated market and that steps be immediately taken to stop the enormous waste of oil.

He said that the present overproduction of oil would all be absorbed if only 7 per cent of the solid fuel now used in this country was displaced by oil.

He advocated that the industry as a whole initiate an intensive sales campaign and a new market can be developed that will not only absorb all of the present excess, but will call for an additional production of substantially 1,000,000 barrels a year in excess of the industry's present production.

He showed a possible potential demand of 800,000,000 barrels alone for motor gasoline, produced by the home-owners for oil at no greater cost than the coal they now use and without the dirt and inconvenience of coal.

He urged that the petroleum industry encourage and assist manufacturers of oil-burning apparatus and called upon the industry for co-operation in developing new uses for oil.

HESITANCY IN WHEAT FOLLOWED BY AN ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Despite a weak start, wheat scored new upturns in price today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 4¢ lower, with December \$1.05@\$1.07 and May \$1.09, was followed by a slight general setback and then by an advance to well above yesterday's finish.

After opening at 4¢ off to a like advance, December closed @67 1/2¢, corn @66 1/2¢, wheat @66 1/2¢.

Oats started 4¢ lower to 4¢ gain. December 39 1/2¢ then hardened. Provisions were firmer in response to higher quotations on hogs.

COPPER PRICE IS AT NEW 1923 LOW

A heavy tonnage of electrolytic copper was sold in New York Thursday at 13 1/2 cents a pound, delivered. This is a new low price for 1923 and represents a shrinkage of 4 1/2 cents a pound from the high of 17 1/2 cents touched last March.

The larger producers, however, are not satisfied with this price, and the feel there is nothing to be gained by cutting prices. Consumers are holding aloof, believing that the huge production of copper from American refineries cannot help but keep the price of the metal down.

The purchase of these 200,000 cars represents almost double the ordinary retirements yearly, for the average life of a car is 20 years and there are at present nearly 2,500,000 cars of all types in service.

The "million a week" loading record seems likely to become a permanent mark for the loadings have exceeded this figure for many weeks and the summer months, heretofore, have been considered light months so far as traffic offerings are concerned. What the figure will reach in the latter part of October, one can only conjecture. In April, the American Railway Association estimated that the peak load would approximate 1,080,000 cars weekly, but the week of Aug. 22 showed a record of 1,070,000, and as the increase each week has been steady, it is likely that a week in October may witness a loading of almost 1,250,000 cars. One of the noticeable features of this record traffic is the comparative freedom from embargoes although, of course, when weather conditions become severe it is reasonable to expect the railroads to place temporary embargoes to relieve congestions. The embargo, be it noted, is as disastrous to the railroad as it is to the shipper, for it not only restricts the potential earning power, but it causes a certain animosity in its regular customers toward the carrier placing the embargo.

The Office for Another Road

The question recently came up as to how many railroad executives are officers of the Pullman Company, with which they started their railroad careers. A biography of railroad officers would reveal the many roads with which some of these men have served. Off-hand, the writer can recall a number who have been elected to the highest office on railroads with which they had no previous training. Of the presidents in this category may be cited E. J. Pearson of the New Haven, formerly of the Texas and Pacific; L. W. Baldwin of the Missouri Pacific, formerly of the Illinois Central; W. B. Harahan of the Chesapeake and Ohio, formerly of the Seaboard; L. F. Loree, who received his early training on the Pennsylvania; J. H. Hustis, of the Boston & Maine and previously on the New York Central; F. D. Underwood of the Erie; W. H. Beardley of the Florida East Coast and numerous others.

Obviously, this rebounds to the advantage of the railroad obtaining an officer from another road, even though the official may have received his early training in a distant part of the country. He has learned different methods, his former road may have had great stress on the matter, and have led him to criticize railroad operations in general because of the failure of the carriers to reduce mileage rates and eliminate the surcharge.

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently sounded the railroads on their views of the theory of a surcharge, and the reply was unanimous

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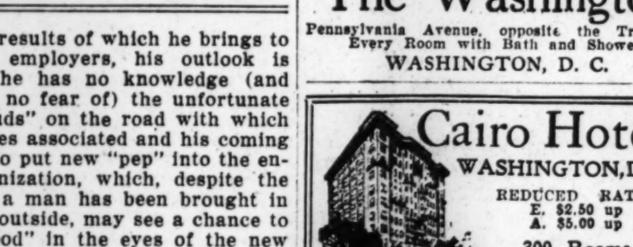


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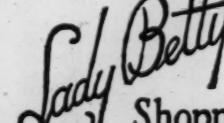
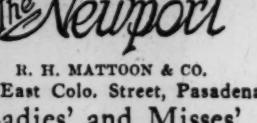
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Pasadena <i>(Continued)</i>	Pasadena <i>(Continued)</i>	Redlands <i>(Continued)</i>	San Diego <i>(Continued)</i>	San Diego <i>(Continued)</i>	Santa Ana <i>(Continued)</i>	Santa Monica
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Permanent Exhibition of Handicrafts

London

Special Correspondence

HOW to get the craft worker into touch with the general public has up to the present offered a difficulty. It has been met to a certain extent by holding periodical exhibitions of arts and crafts, but this year the Home Arts and Industries Association opened at the Albert Hall a permanent depot for the exhibition and sale of handicrafts.

The Association started as far back as 1884 with the object of reviving the old arts and handicrafts which once flourished in England, supplying winter occupation for villagers and supplementing their earnings. This was done by organizing classes, distributing designs and models, and training teachers, chiefly voluntary, to hold classes in their districts. The Association has a long lease of their premises in the Albert Hall and the present Exhibition Gallery was for some time a workshop where crafts such as basket-making, pottery, smelting, wood carving, weaving, leather work and bookbinding were taught, but such excellent training is now available at the various schools in London, particularly the Central School of Arts and Crafts, that the workshop became no longer necessary.

Another important part of the work of the Association is the holding of an exhibition and sale twice a year in a large gallery at the Albert Hall and at the Draper's Hall, and small industries of villagers and ex-soldiers, as well as individual workers, are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to display their work. The council has lately decided to extend their help to craft workers from overseas and at the next autumn sale at the Draper's Hall a combined exhibit is expected from the New South Wales Arts and Crafts Association. The exhibition and sale held by the courtesy of the Draper's Company at this hall last November was very well arranged and the standard of the work decidedly high, due no doubt to the fact that previous to being exhibited it had to pass a certain standard set by competent judges.

Things New Under The Sun

Some of the work of the exhibitors at these exhibitions is now permanently displayed at the Albert Hall Depot, and the secretary recently sent a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that visitors, especially parties from the United States and the dominions, after wandering in large stores, appreciate being able to see so great a variety of things in so small a space.

There is copper work from Newlyn, Cornwall, hot water jugs and other useful things with designs of ships, fish, and seaweed on them, representing a small industry which gives temporary employment to boys from the Newlyn fishing fleet, and permanent occupation to former soldiers.

There are rugs from the long established Birmingham Girls' Rug Making Industry, which is showing a new bath mat like the ordinary rugs on canvas but with a cotton pile so that it is washable. They are in white, with a surrounding zigzag line of color.

From a Dorsetshire village industry came very popular log baskets which are made of rushes grown in the district and distributed to the workers in the cottages as required. The rushes are woven also into useful and inexpensive mats for stone floors, as well as waste-paper baskets and shopping baskets. By way of contrast to this coarse weaving are exquisitely fine raffia baskets, some woven with a design of flowers or a house and trees in color, from the Wiltshire Arts and Crafts Association.

Enclosed in a glass case are various small fanciful things by individual craft workers, among them sprays and buckles of little flowers in beautiful colors, in soft, uncrushable silk with a bloom on it, made by a process which is a secret of the originator who has been so successful that she is able to employ two workers in addition to herself and daughter.

Beauty Shows Many Facets

The various kinds of art pottery are well represented, including the beautiful Ruskin pottery which began to be made under the Association long ago in a country district outside Birmingham. Many pieces in this ware are individual and cannot be repeated. There is also Dora Lunn's utility pottery, such as jars for kitchen commodities, and sets of egg cups on trays in mauve, orange, green or yellow.

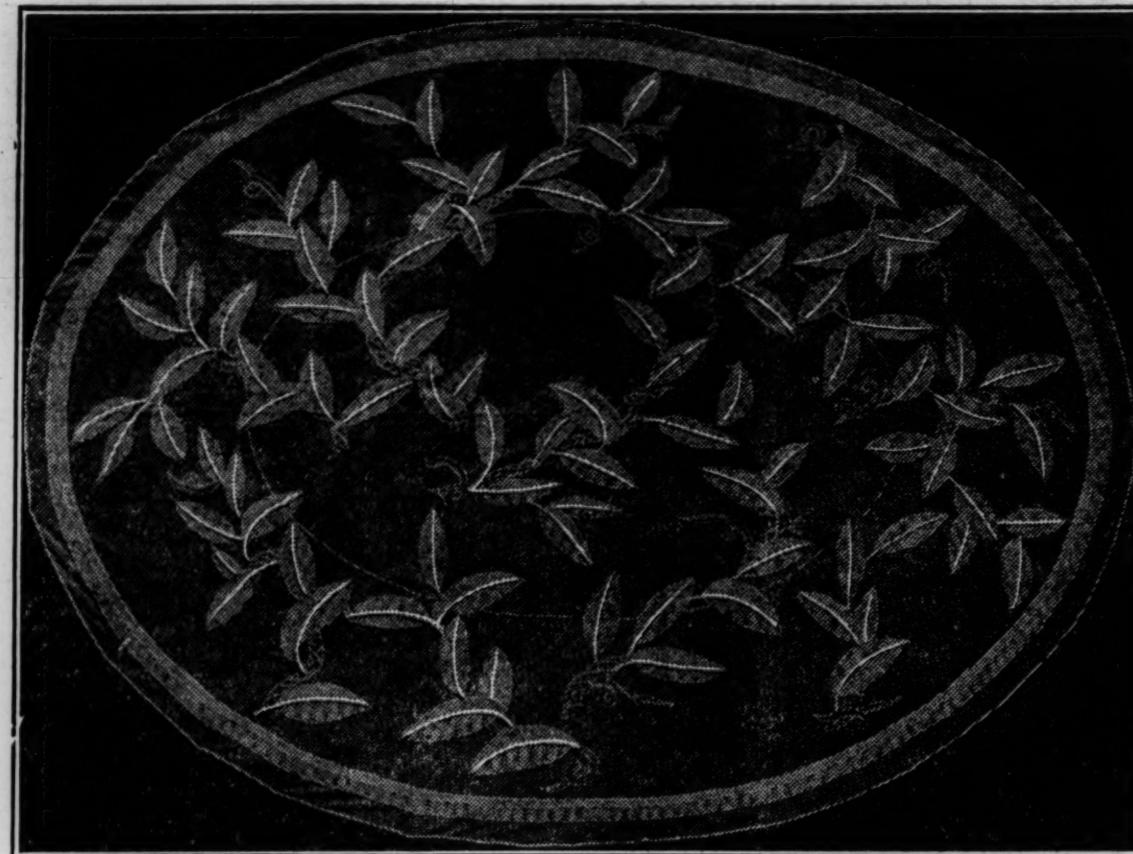
One section is devoted to the display of handwoven things and embroideries.

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Photograph by M. E. Hewitt Studio, New York

Leaf Patterned Lace Designed and Made at the Wiener Werkstaette

Glimpses of New Art From Austria

WHEN Dante wandered on his strange journey he met a man named Capaneus, famous on earth for his determination and the power of his will. When the poet, recognizing only faintly his earthly

and moods that with them originally never became eccentricity. Their leader was Josef Hofmann, pupil of Otto Wagner, an architect of individuality. Hofmann, like his teacher, upheld the right of art to escape tradition, and that right has been the watchword of his school. Before 1914 these men of Young Vienna built and decorated, but since the new period they have devoted their talents to the making of small things, doing so with the same exuberance, the same consecration, which gave vitality to their large undertakings.

What they make is selling in the United States. In New York a wonderful shop, glowing as a museum, lovely as a home, is displaying their craft work. On the walls hang the hand-blocked silks done by the artists of the Werkstaette. Chairs, some of them stately in design and richly carved; some light and full of grace, stand beside tables startlingly expressive of a new feeling. Fascinating cabinets, strangely delicate in their contours, contain gold, silver, brass, ivory and pottery ornaments, and each one of them says, "I am something different, born from the power of a new thought." One had almost taken for granted that every possible form had been exploited long ago and then over and over, and that for the future art would show only recurrent lines and areas, their variety depending on new materials, new tools, new applications. At the Wiener Werkstaette, however, one becomes aware that beyond what had seemed to be the jumping off place, the road has twisted into a new landscape and gone on through fresh views to the discovery of new symbols.

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Silver Lamp by Dagobert Peche, an Artist in Metal Work, Vienna, Which Shows That Not Everything Which Could Be Said About Lamps Was Said Long Ago.

acquaintance, asked him who he was. Capaneus drew himself up and replied with the old fire, "That which I was living that am I still."

With a similar courage Austria, torn, impoverished, depleted by the great war, flung back her answer to the watching world. That which she was once, brilliant, talented, creative, that she is still.

In Vienna, before 1914, worked a group of young artists who had something new to say and who were so trained in the understanding of all that art has said in its different epochs

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As color harmony is the basis of all effective decoration, we should know something of its rules, else we may find ourselves surrounded by a meaningless jumble of color, as discordant to the eye as the false note of music to the ear.

Color harmony is divided into several classes: *Contrasting harmony*, the use of one color with neutrals, such as red with gray, white, black, buff, etc. *Complementary harmony*, the greatest possible contrast between colors that have nothing in common, such as red and green; blue and orange, violet and yellow. *Analogous harmony*, consisting of colors that lie close together in the color spectrum, such as yellow, green and blue. *Dominant harmony*, resulting when one color dominates the whole scheme, such as blue, green and violet, blue being found in both green and violet.

Although analogous harmony is the simplest and most commonly used, the ideal harmony is a combination of dominant and neutralized complementary, such as green, blue, violet and orange, blue being the dominant note.

Color is the most striking feature of the new models. It is of all kinds, seeking its derivations in China, India, Persia and Morocco. It is applied not only to dresses, but also to coats. Many of the new fall coats are covered completely with embroidery.

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Relationship of Color to Furnishing

The relative value of color must also be considered, and the three parts of the room—floor, walls and ceiling—keyed together to form a common whole.

The type of our furniture also has a strong bearing on the selection of color. Heavy furniture calls for full brilliant color, while delicate feminine furniture needs the charm of dainty color.

Suppose we have a tiny, dark dining room, the little cubby hole of the modern apartment. Pale yellow or cream walls will give the illusion of space and the magic of sunshine and warmth. Into this we may happily introduce gayly painted furniture in apple green. Armed with a brush we could stain our floor black and cover it with a rug in varying shades of mauve, the gamut of rose tones. Room where there is an excess of light and sun need cool colors to counteract the glare. Gray, putty, cool yellows, blues, greens, and mauves will all serve the purpose.

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THE HOME FORUM

Songs of Wooden Ships and Iron Men

I STOOD beside the captain on the quarter-deck of a big five-masted schooner as she pointed her bowsprit to the open sea, with the roofs and spires of Portland rapidly fading from view over the stern. Sail after sail was being offered to the breeze, lines were being coiled away, decks washed down. The ocean leaped and sparkled under the light touch of a summer "southerly"; a salty tang was in the air; we were going to sea.

Joy is in such an hour to the sailor, to the man who loves blue water. Yet I had a vague feeling that something was lacking, a strange thought that some sort of response should come from us to the merry play of the wavelets along our sides and the song of the friendly breeze through the cordage. I stole a glance at the captain. His eyes were bent moodily upon his Portuguese crew; silent scorn at their sluggish movements dwelt upon his bronzed features.

♦ ♦ ♦

For he had been an iron leader of iron men in the days of the square-riggers. And never, as his ship put forth seaward, could his fancy flee the picture of such an hour in those brave days, when a crew of quite another sort would be sheeting home the topsails, gallantly and with a will, to the exulting roar of such words as these:

"Oh, say, was you ever in Rio Grande, o-o-oh, Rio;
Oh, it's there that the river runs golden sand,
And I'm bound down to the Rio Grande,
And away, Rio, aw-a-a-a-y, Rio."

And so I knew what it was that we lacked; and, even as the captain, I missed the old-time song of the sea, the working song of the crews of yesterday, the rollicking, reckless, rhythmic roar which meant a willing crew and a contented ship.

"You'll never hear it again," said the captain, as he read my thoughts. "These fellows don't sing when they work, for their hearts are not in it. They only go to sea when they can't find anything to do ashore." He sighed for the vanished romance of blue water. "I'd like to hear a good, old-time shanty once more," he muttered, as he turned below.

♦ ♦ ♦

The "shanty" was the song, in the days of the sailing ships, by which a crew carried on with the hard work of sail hauling, hoisting, and more properly, weighing anchor, when all that had to be done by hand, windlass, and when it was a long and laborious task. It was regarded unpleasantly

significant as to the character of the crew, if song did not roll forth from every man, as the great anchor came slowly to the surface. How often, in Clark Russell's matchless tales of the sea, do we thrill to the call of the deep, as we read of the ship's putting forth "down channel," while her crew sheet home to the tune of "Across the Western Ocean!"

"Oh, the times are hard and the wages low,
Leave her, bullies, leave her;
Oh, the Rocky Mountains is my home
A-cross the Western Ocean!
For I'm bound across that western seas,
A-cross the Western Ocean."

This was a favorite song of the Atlantic packets, and though it held little of rhyme or reason, its rollicking melody blended with the crash of seas and the roar of the wind, in a grand symphony of action. Its verses were endless, succeeding one another while breath and inventive genius endured. It was one of the ballads of the days of iron men and wooden ships. And what would a seafarer not give to hear it once more, roared lustily forth, as an old-time clipper put to sea!

But nevermore can the young commander pace his quarter-deck, the canvas belying out overhead, the "meteor flag" crackling aloft, while he listens to the full-throated chorus of his men, as they brace the yards to the trade-wind, and sheet home the royals one hundred and fifty feet above the deck. And yet when Captain W. B. Whall, a retired English master mariner, published a book of "shanties" not long ago, an interest developed among landlubians even greater than among seafarers. For the ballads of this fine collection sing of high adventure and reckless courage, of far-flung seas and mysterious outposts of trade. To the love of daring, something of which lives in every heart, goes their appeal; and if there is no longer any theme for song in the life of the sea, so much the more reason why the ballads which its braver days inspired should be remembered.

Following Kipling and many others, we have learned to call these old sea songs "shanteys," but Captain Whall takes issue with this spelling, holding it to be without foundation, and insists that the word is "shanty." He shows that the use of the working-song-far antedates the spelling "shanty," and he traces that use as far back as the middle of the thirteenth century, in a book of a sea voyage of that day. Here there is found an anchor-heaving song of this curious structure,

"And now ane maynayl cryt
And all the lait fallout in that same
tune."

In plain English,

"And now one mariner cries out
And all the rest follow in that
same tune."

"Than," explains the ancient narrative, "thai maid fast the shank of the ankyr."

John Masefield is another collector of sea songs, and an Oxford professor not long ago deemed the subject worthy of his attention, compiling a book published by the British Naval Records Society. But these and most others have savored more of the British Museum and of musty records than of blue water. Captain Whall's is easily the best and most authoritative collection. Of the more modern shanties in his book the finest and most inspiring is, of course, the "Rolling Home," of the English sailor. There are many versions of this in other lists, for it is a standard of its kind, and it has something in its words and music that is really worth while, something wholly lacking in more characteristic shanties. This is the best version:

"Up aloft amid the rigging blows the loud exultant gale,
Like a bird's outstretched pinions spreads on high each swelling sail;
And the wild waves, cleft behind us, seem to murmur as they flow,
There are loving hearts that wait
you in the land to which
you go."

And then the inspiring refrain,

"Rolling home, rolling home,
Rolling home across the sea;
Rolling home to dear old England,
Rolling home, dear land, to thee."



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A Château of Dieppe

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription \$1.00 per year; single copy 25 cents; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor

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Cost of remailing copy of The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
DE HEROLD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Das Vermeiden von ausgetretenen Wegen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN hört viel über das Sichaneigen der sogenannte materielle Gesetz auf-geshoben wurde. Eine Zeitlang ging das Verständnis von der Überlegenheit des geistigen Gesetzes verloren, doch wurde es von Mary Baker Eddy wieder entdeckt und der Welt in ihrem Lehrbuch, der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift," wiedergegeben. Diese Entdeckung kehrt alle Arten des Glaubens an die Wirklichkeit und Macht der Materie um; und wer das Heim seines Denkens dadurch neu einrichtet, dass er lernt, geistig anstatt materiell zu denken, ist auf dem Wege zu Glück und Erfolg.

Im Philipperbrief ermahnt Paulus die ersten Christen: "Was wahrhaftig ist, was ehrbar, was gerecht, was keusch, was lieblich, was wohl lautet, ist etwa eine Tugend, ist etwa ein Lob, dem denkt nach!" Und in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" (S. 331) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: "Nichts außer dem göttlichen Gemüt und Seinen Ideen [besitzt] Wirklichkeit noch Dasein." Diese Ideen entfalten sich hier und jetzt in dem Masse, wie wir sie zu verstehen bereit sind. Wir können lernen, auf diese Engel zu horchen und sie in unserm Bewusstsein zu beherbergen. Rechtes Reden und Handeln werden sicher folgen. Wenn wir auf diese Weise Fleiss, harmonische Ordnung und Ausdauer zum Ausdruck bringen und von Glauben und Vertrauen erfüllt sind, so wird unser Fortschritt gewisser und unser Leben harmonischer und froher sein. Mrs. Eddy schreibt ferner in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" (S. 514): "Die unendlichen Ideen des Gemüts eilen dahin und ergötzen sich. In Demut erkennen sie die Höhen der Heiligkeit."

Es ist also unsre Aufgabe, "die Höhen der Heiligkeit" zu erklimmen; und wir können uns aufstieg voller Zuversicht und Erwartung beginnen. Dauerst er auch lange, so ist doch das Ziel sicher, wenn wir nur tätig sind.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 340): "Sei tätig und dein Erfolg ist gewiss, wenn auch nicht gleich sichtbar: Arbeit ist Sieg." Wir alle können uns als Pilger betrachten, die zusammen reisen, und die ihren Mitbrüder nach Kräften in dem Bewusstsein helfen, dass alle den Weg finden und dankbar gehen können, dankbar gegen Christus Jesus, dem uns der Weg gewiesen hat, und dankbar gegen jeden, der demütig dem Christus-Prinzip gehorcht und uns den Pfad erleichtert. Gewohnheiten in der Materie machen uns zu Sklaven; geistiges Denken aber macht uns frei und erhebt uns über die Wechselfälle der sterblichen Erfahrung.

Eine Offenbarung erschleist dem Denken bisher unbekannte oder unentdeckte Möglichkeiten. Solche Offenbarungen werden uns zuteil, wenn wir im Reiche des reinen göttlichen Geistes verweilen. Sie werden Ideen von solcher Neuheit und Frische, ein solch lebendiges Denken entfalten, dass wir nicht in einem alten Pfad oder einen ausgetretenen Weg geraten können.

Den fließenden Strom hemmt kein ruhender Teich: in münterem Lauf eilt er über Felsen und durch Morast seinem Ziele zu. So lange hat die Menschheit an die Wirklichkeit und Macht des Bösen, der Materie, geglaubt, dass sie zur Änderung ihrer Denkweise erweckt werden muss. In der ganzen Bibel, von der Zeit der Patriarchen und Propheten bis zu der Zeit Jesu und der ersten Christen, finden sich zahlreiche Beispiele, wo

Avoidance of Ruts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HEAR much about the forming of right habits. Especially in our youth are we admonished by our elders as to the wisdom of forming good habits; but we do not hear so frequently the advice or warning against forming habits which in themselves may not be considered bad, but which will, if adhered to, enslave us. Thus, the one who is easily disengaged when the regular routine is interfered with, needs to look within to see which is being the master, he himself or the habit.

It may be that we acquire the practice of occupying a particular pew at church, and are not quite comfortable if we have to sit in another; we form habits about our hours of sleep, which, if interrupted, upset us; we form habits in the conduct of our business and our homes, and perhaps close our mental doors to better ways. Someone has said that "a rut is a long grave"; and we need to watch that we do not drop into the line of least resistance until it becomes rut or habit. We may think that although our work is outlined and methodical, we shall not settle into the routine of it; but we shall, if we are not careful. There is, however, always help for every problem; and the one thing needful is to learn to turn thought away from matter to Spirit.

A revelation brings to our thought something hitherto unknown to us, hitherto undiscovered by us; and we shall find these revelations if we dwell in the realm of pure divine Mind. There will be such newness and freshness of ideas, such a progressive consciousness, that we shall not settle into a groove or rut. There are no stagnant pools in the running stream, joyously rippling over rock and through fern toward its goal. So long has humanity believed in the reality and power of evil, or matter, that it needs to be awakened to reverse its way of thinking. All through the Bible, from the time of the patriarchs and prophets to Jesus and the early Christians, so-called material law in many instances was set aside. For a time the understanding of the superiority of spiritual law was lost sight of; but it was again discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, and

Thackeray's Streets

The pool is edged with the blade-like leaves of irises. If I throw a stone into the placid water, it suddenly stiffens into rings and rings Of sharp gold wire.

—Amy Lowell.

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My Golden Lass

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I saw a golden-headed lass One smiling April day. She stood among the daffodils More lovely far than they; Listening, it seemed, unto the word Each charmed flower said, As every daffodil inclined To her his golden head.

So fair she was, so dainty-wrought, And fresher than the flowers, I think to them her presence was As grateful as the showers. Now when I meet the daffodils.

A nodding, yellow mass, I do not see the daffodils. But just my golden lass.

A. E. Johnson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1923

EDITORIALS

"EVERY evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor." So wrote Emerson in his discourse on "Compensation," one of the best known of his essays, yet far too little known at that. It is not only that he points out the probable linkings to possible clouds, nor yet that he sets forth so clearly what he calls "the duality in nature." It is that his vision

pierces beyond temporary beliefs to an ultimate reality. "Our strength grows out of our weakness," he declares.

This truth is brought to thought by more than a few news items which have come out of Japan since earthquake, flood and fire so horribly visited the Island Empire. Never was there surer, more striking proof of the thesis expounded by New England's Plato. No natural disaster of our time has been so vast as that of Sept. 1-3. Martinique in 1902 and Messina in 1908 were pitifully dwarfed by the dire event which wiped out Tokyo and Yokohama. In the face of such a happening it was not a matter of great surprise that a shocked world saw no lining to so black a cloud, no consequent good to such sweeping tragedy. Relatively but a few days and nights have come and gone since them—and, behold! what corollaries of assured promise already are written below the dreadful story. Passing by the proofs afforded of the steady character of the Japanese people, of the solidity of the state credit, and of the ready resourcefulness of the Nation's leaders (and of all these things the newspaper press of two hemispheres has had much to say), note three other results of the catastrophe.

First, the whole international status in the Pacific is altered, and, so far as the possibility of war is rendered less likely and, therefore, peace made that much the more permanent, it is, of course, a change splendidly for the better. The much-debated British plan to make of Singapore an Oriental Gibraltar will be modified quite certainly; it may be dropped altogether. For the Japanese fleet, now in being, has lost its bases—has been placed under a handicap, in other words, reducing its potentialities more than would have been accomplished by the actual loss of half its units—while, at the same instant and from the same cause, the gigantic expenditures now become necessary for rebuilding devastated regions render it scarcely possible that the people can (much less will) bear the cost of resuming even such naval program as permitted under Washington's Five-Power Treaty. This, in turn, will produce sure effect upon American naval policies. In brief: the constructive energies of mankind gain all along that line.

In a second place, this world of ours, which has been showing so disappointing a drift away from unity of thought and action, back to selfishness and attempted isolation, has had another lesson in the interdependences of peoples. An earthquake in the Far East curtails the silk export and the maids and matrons of the West pay more for their apparel. Begotten of the same happening is the great increase in orders for Pittsburgh steel and North Peninsula lumber. And may not the cotton planters of Georgia and Mississippi feel the effect of a shutting down of nearly a third of Japan's spindles?

Thirdly, the great forces of sympathy on the one side and gratitude on the other, of ready help and renewed hope, emphatically are at work to wipe away misunderstandings and lessen antipathies. As was written on this page only the other day: "The Pacific, from an ocean for strategy and maneuvers, has become a highway across which will flow the friendship of a kindly world." Out of destruction must arise a new and better international building.

It seems obvious that, unless federal and state protection is assured to private landowners in the United States against variable tax rates and fire, reforestation on a large scale will not be found feasible. This is because, during the enforced period of nonproductiveness, the losses entailed will render the work altogether unprofitable. Hence, it is subject

for congratulation that the Senate committee on reforestation which is on tour in America has reached the conclusion that a new system of taxation to relieve lumber interests of burdensome overhead tax expense during nonproductive periods of reforestation on logged-over areas must be put into operation to insure the success of the reforestation campaign which is being conducted throughout America. Even more than this, the committee, it appears, intends to recommend to the Senate that the federal appropriations for the protection of the Nation's forests shall be considerably increased.

This committee, by the way, was appointed as the result of a Senate resolution, under which it was empowered to carry on a general investigation of the reforestation problems of the country, with a view to establishing a "comprehensive national policy . . . to insure a perpetual supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States." The new forest policy bill, which, it is expected, will be presented to Congress in December, will thus aim at combating the destructive methods which have been operative for the last several years, while at the same time not unduly restricting the operations of the lumbermen themselves.

In this connection, the methods at present being employed in California are worthy of the highest commendation. As Senator McNary, the chairman of the Senate committee, said, in commenting on what is being done there: "California is doing a remarkable work in reforesting stump land with redwood seedlings." Here, as elsewhere, however, the problem of the necessary period of nonproductivity is the pressing one which is making its demands for solution.

Corollaries to an Earthquake

Mexico's New Open Doorway

INEVITABLY there must be, with the renewal of friendly official relations between the United States and Mexico, a movement from the northern country to the southern on the part of investors, adventurers, and soldiers of fortune who are actuated by that strange impulse which prompts the search for the new and untried. Mexico, during the years of its more or less complete isolation, has appeared to many anxious "watchers and waiters" north of the Rio Grande as a virtual land of promise. Dreamers have seen visions of untold wealth in mines and mineral-oil lands.

Now, in the natural course of events, many of these ambitious adventurers, finding the opportunity they so long have sought, will endeavor to realize their dreams. Some, no doubt, will be successful. There are great opportunities awaiting the honest investor and developer in Mexico. But the adventure is one upon which the unwary should embark cautiously. Below the Rio Grande there is a country of immense possibilities, no doubt, but it is also a country of magnificent distances. The agriculturist and stockman, more than the miner, need a market, or access to a market, readily at hand. Their products are valuable to them as available assets only as they can dispose of them for cash or its equivalent in exchange.

But there unquestionably will be brought about, assuming a continuance of the present progressive régime, the steady development of many of Mexico's latent resources. A great empire awaits the contact which the recently completed agreement makes possible. Mexicans do not deny this. It is essential only that the friendly hand extended to the people of that country shall not open the door to greedy adventurers and ruthless exploiters. The danger, if any exists, is that those who by right claim title to the vast domain may be defrauded by unscrupulous exploiters. The need is that they be taught, by precept and example, the true road to that progress which will benefit them as well as those who should unselfishly instruct them. Before them lies a veritable garden spot, by nature fitted to feed the nations of the earth. In the hills there are gold and silver and lead and copper. Under the earth there is oil. These are the opportunities offered. The benefits to be derived from them by those to whom they belong will be measured by the sincerity and honesty of those who stand with hungry eyes, waiting to see their dreams fulfilled.

THE sentiment, expressed at the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in Vancouver this year, against Canadian participation in any more war is by no means confined to the organized workers. It is general throughout the country. According to the former president of the Great War Veterans' Association, who addressed the Kiwanis Club in Ottawa recently,

after returning from the conference of the British Empire Service League in London, the former soldier "is the man who most wants to prevent wars."

Commercial men in Canada attribute the present burden of taxation on industry very largely to the increase in the national debt, due to Canadian war expenditure. The face of the country is set against expenditure on naval or military establishments. Premier Mackenzie King has refrained from outlining the stand he will take on the question of defense, at the Imperial Conference in London next month; but it is generally understood that Canada will be committed to no new expenditure without the consent of the Dominion Parliament.

The labor congress passed a resolution that if war threatened to embroil Canada, the executive of the congress would call a special session to decide what action the organized workers of Canada would take toward preventing the participation of the Dominion in hostilities. Of course, similar resolutions have been passed before in various parts of the world. The signal failure of the German organized workers to stand against the wave of war patriotism that swept the German Empire in July, 1914, would indicate that something more effective than the mere passing of resolutions is needed. In the heat of the hour of crisis, resolutions are liable to be forgotten.

So, too, although the former service men of Canada can with good reason declare that they have done all the soldiering they wish to do, and seen all the war they wish to see, the same could be said perhaps, under similar circumstances, by the former service men of Italy. But the Fascist Premier in Rome seemed to be of a different opinion, a few days ago, when he bombarded Corfu. Canadian public opinion has the quality of stability, however, and the Canadian former service men have shown themselves to be as steady, sometimes under stress, in the rôle of citizens returned to civil life, as they were as front line troops on active service overseas.

WITH his usual courtesy, but quite convincingly, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts has replied to the request of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League that he take steps to have enforcement conditions improved, by pointing out the individual responsibility of those having knowledge of official laxness to compel, by means readily available, a strict observance of the law. There are many convincing evidences, apart from the polite reminder by Senator Lodge, that in the matter of enforcing the provisions of the prohibition law in the United States the tendency has been, and is, to shirk the responsibilities of citizenship. There are flagrant violations of the law, known to all of us, which are allowed to go, not only unpunished, but unreported and uncomplained of. Official laxness is deplored and denounced, while the fear of bringing down upon one's head the displeasure of neighbors and associates has prevented the taking of that initiative which alone will compel a wholesome regard for a common right. The merits of the present

controversy need not be discussed here. Little, indeed, would be gained, so far as the public is concerned. The main thing is that it has been made to appear, and quite conclusively, that there is no royal road to that goal where the law is found to be self-executing. Every citizen must be the guardian of his own rights. Violators of the law, and officials purposely lax in the performance of their duties, depend upon the indulgence of those who wink at offenses as their safeguard against prosecution. There is no doubt whatever that the American people, in a month, or at most in three months, were they so determined, could bring about a practically complete enforcement of the prohibition law. But the tendency of the people seems to be to leave it to the Anti-Saloon League, and the Anti-Saloon League, according to the view of Senator Lodge, seems inclined to leave it to him. He has made it plain that he will decline such responsibility.

There must be aroused a keener sense of the duty of the individual citizen. Those who are conspiring to defeat the law, to nullify it by its continued violation, and to create a public sentiment which they hope will compel its repeal or modification, persist in flaunting their objectionable propaganda in the face of the public. They are corrupting the agents employed and paid to apprehend offenders, and are doing everything possible to mitigate the punishment inflicted. Those who complain that such practices are permitted are the ones to insist that they be stopped.

AMERICAN crop yields this year will make large contribution to the world's wealth. With the autumn season at hand and harvest results generally known, the total output of both the United States and Canada is regarded as highly satisfactory. It is well to remember this in making any appraisement of business conditions, present and future, for the products of the soil furnish the largest measure of prosperity, taking all things into consideration.

Although the wheat crop of the United States this year will be a little smaller than the 1922 yield, and prices are not commensurate with the cost of production, wheat values constitute a comparatively small part of the total agricultural yields of the United States. Indeed, it is estimated to be only from seven to twelve per cent of the total on the average. It now looks as if the total corn crop this year will be about 3,000,000,000 bushels, and, with good prices obtaining for corn, the money value from this source alone will probably more than offset the loss in wheat. The total volume of all grains in the United States this year is greater than that of last year. With the high prices now prevailing for cotton, the income from this crop will be the largest since the war years. It has been estimated that this year's total farm output will be \$1,000,000,000 larger than that of 1922.

Reports from the wheat growing sections of Canada say that a large yield is certain. The official estimate is 470,238,000 bushels for all Canada. The Government estimates a total of 86,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed. If this means a money return of \$500,000,000, as has been figured, optimism which has obtained in Canadian business circles seems warranted. Canada purchased from the United States during the last year \$112,000,000 more of products than in the preceding year. It is almost certain that the coming twelve months will see even greater trade between the two countries.

The great problem confronting American industry is the cost of production. Profits have been diminishing because it has seemed impossible thus far to reduce overhead charges. With the increasing ability of European countries to produce and export goods that compete with those of the United States, competition will become keener. There is no alternative for the American producer. He must reduce expenses. The passing of dividends is one way to make ends meet but it is not a satisfactory one. Greater efficiency on the part of labor, use of labor-saving machinery, cutting out of expensive dead timber and a general speeding up may aid measurably in accomplishing results. The general business outlook continues satisfactory, but reasonable profits are necessary in order to make conditions sound.

Editorial Notes

EVEN though many of the prisons of the world in use today were built long ago, and, as such, are a disgrace to the countries in which they still are maintained, it is fortunately a fact that mankind's general sense of justice and humanity has undergone a great change for the better since the early years of the nineteenth century. The following, for example, is taken from the Peterborough (England) Gazette of a hundred years ago, in which it was published as an ordinary item of news:

On Thursday last there were committed to the gaol at Oundle, five infants, the eldest eight, the youngest four years and a month old, for being found playing in a turnip field. . . . The children were summoned before the Rev. C. E. Isham, who sentenced them for the space of seven days in a cold, damp dungeon, to live on bread and water. The youngest child was, on the intercession of its mother, liberated on the following day, but the rest, we believe, have borne their sentence.

BEING the first comprehensive exhibit of its kind and scope to be attempted in the United States, the National Exposition of Music, to be held from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1 in Boston, is of more than usual significance. Of course, there will be a display of all the known ancient and modern instruments, and concerts by famous artists, and so on, but all these features constitute only the surface markings of a great movement. The main point is that America has seen a larger vision of music and its mission, and this exposition is its outgrowth. And "the Hub" can consider itself fortunate to have been chosen for a pioneer venture of this character.

Fascismo and The League

By RAOUl MARTINI

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—At eleven o'clock on the morning of Sept. 5, 1923, modern Italy threw away an opportunity that seldom comes to a nation. Signor Giurati, the trusted lieutenant of Mussolini, stood up in the Council of the League of Nations and declared that under no circumstances would Italy consent to refer the Greco-Italian dispute to the Geneva League. Lord Robert Cecil called for the reading of those clauses of the Versailles Treaty that were written to cover just such an eventuality as this.

League circles in Geneva are deeply agitated and shocked by this intransigence of Italy, one of the four permanent members of the Council of Ten. More than this, the large majority of the Assembly, made up of the representatives of fifty-two nations, are manifestly strongly irritated by Italy's altogether unlooked-for action. If the latter persists in this attitude, she may seriously damage the prestige of the League, for the time being, at least, but she will create such a widespread moral reaction against herself throughout Europe that her rehabilitation will be postponed indefinitely. Many who know and admire modern Italy will hope that wiser counsels may yet prevail within her governing group.

Two diplomacies are now struggling for supremacy in Europe, the old and the new. The old is represented by the Council of the Ambassadors, the new is embodied in the League of Nations. The old is based almost entirely on political considerations, the new is a very real approach to the settlement of these international disputes on juridical ground. Greece has rightly asked for the adjudication of the case by the League of Nations.

The attitude of Italy in this present crisis is the inevitable attitude of Fascismo. For eighteen months the youths of Italy that make up the militant strength of Fascismo have been fed on strong-arm food. Force has been glorified. Everything of the physical and martial has been exalted. Duelling has been revived. Bull fighting has been introduced into Rome, its brutal exhibitions honored by the presence of the Premier.

The idea of an Italian empire, successor to the old Roman Empire, has been taken seriously, if not by old, at least by young Italy. In official circles there is a settled determination to control both shores of the Adriatic. In July of this summer there was a significant movement of troops on the Italo-Serbian frontier.

While, during the Fascisti régime, commendable economy has been realized in the civil departments, large sums have been expended for the reorganization of the army, the development of the air and naval forces, and a special new armed force of a half million young men has been built up to support the personal policy of Mussolini, whatever that policy may be.

Fascismo has preached persistently the efficacy and necessity of its doctrine of force for the foreign program, as well as for the home. It believes intensely that force will achieve for Italy abroad victories commensurate to those she has won within her own frontier. She has been strengthened in this position by the French military policy, notably in the Ruhr, and by the victorious treaty which the Turks concluded at Lausanne.

Italy is mad with nationalism. Mussolini has infused a spirit into the country, he has created and launched a movement of such large and aggressive proportions that it has become today the most serious menace to the peace of southeastern Europe.

The suggestion that, in order to hold his power at home, he is forced to take the position he has with regard to Greece and the League of Nations, is erroneous. He has enemies in Italy, many and bitter, and there have developed within recent weeks some ugly divisions in the Fascista ranks. This display of force against Greece, this strong talk to the Council of the League, will tend to close up these divisions. But Mussolini is in the saddle, so far as Italy is concerned. With his personal army of a half million, his position is absolutely secure. Probably no man since Richelieu has held such power over a nation. This Greek business is his program and it is only the beginning of his program. He believes in force, in conquest by force.

The Greek is by no means a saint. His murder some months back of high officials of state was an atrocious act. Treachery and ambush are too frequently his weapons. Albania is a land where knives and guns are often employed to handle political or religious disputes. The Albanians cherish no love for Italy, and their hostility to everything Italian is well known to those who have traveled among them. All here at Geneva agree that it was a heinous crime for which Greece carries a very heavy responsibility. But we were looking for something higher and greater from modern Italy than the quick throwing of a lighted match into that powder magazine of the Balkans, and a stab in the back of that League of Nations that she had helped to create, and upon whose life and growth hangs the fate of the peace of Europe, if not of the world.

I can hardly believe that Mussolini has seized this opportunity to try to reshape the whole Adriatic situation, though he is on public record as having said that he could see no good reason why Italy should continue to respect the Treaty of Rapallo when other treaties were being torn up as scraps of paper.

Neither can I believe in this talk of Mussolini some day being proclaimed Emperor of Italy. He believes himself a chosen leader to make Italy once more a great and respected nation, the pre-eminently dominant power in the eastern Mediterranean, and, perhaps, something even more than this. He believes that force will bring him to his goal. Many sincere friends of modern Italy believe that herein lies his undoing.

The World's Loneliest Island

MIDWAY between Buenos Aires and Cape Town it lies—a speck of an island 18 square miles in extent, awash in the South Atlantic. Tristan da Cunha is its name, and a Cruse colony, we are told in The Landmark, inhabits it. The nearest inhabited land is Napoleon's isle of St. Helena. The soil is covered with lava stone, ashes and scattered rocks rent into huge fissures. Ships visit Tristan at varying intervals, sometimes two years passing without the sight of a vessel, or a word from the outside world reaching this strange colony of nearly 140 persons of many nationalities. The occupations of the Tristinians are fishing and farming, both in a rough sort of way: for the fish, though plentiful, are coarse and oily; the live stock runs small and poor. Tristan has a history running back to its discovery by the Portuguese in 1596, but no one lived upon it until there came an ex-pirate, one Lambert, and two companions. Lambert was probably murdered by his associates, but his treasure in Spanish doubloons is still hidden on the island, it is said, betwixt two waterfalls. There is no government on Tristan. Every man does 'that which is right in his own eyes,' and the missionary, if one is resident, acts as arbitrator and settles disputes."